Cities, Property, Etc., — 1914
(See also Under Progress)

COLORED ALABAMA CLUB HOLDS PICNIC

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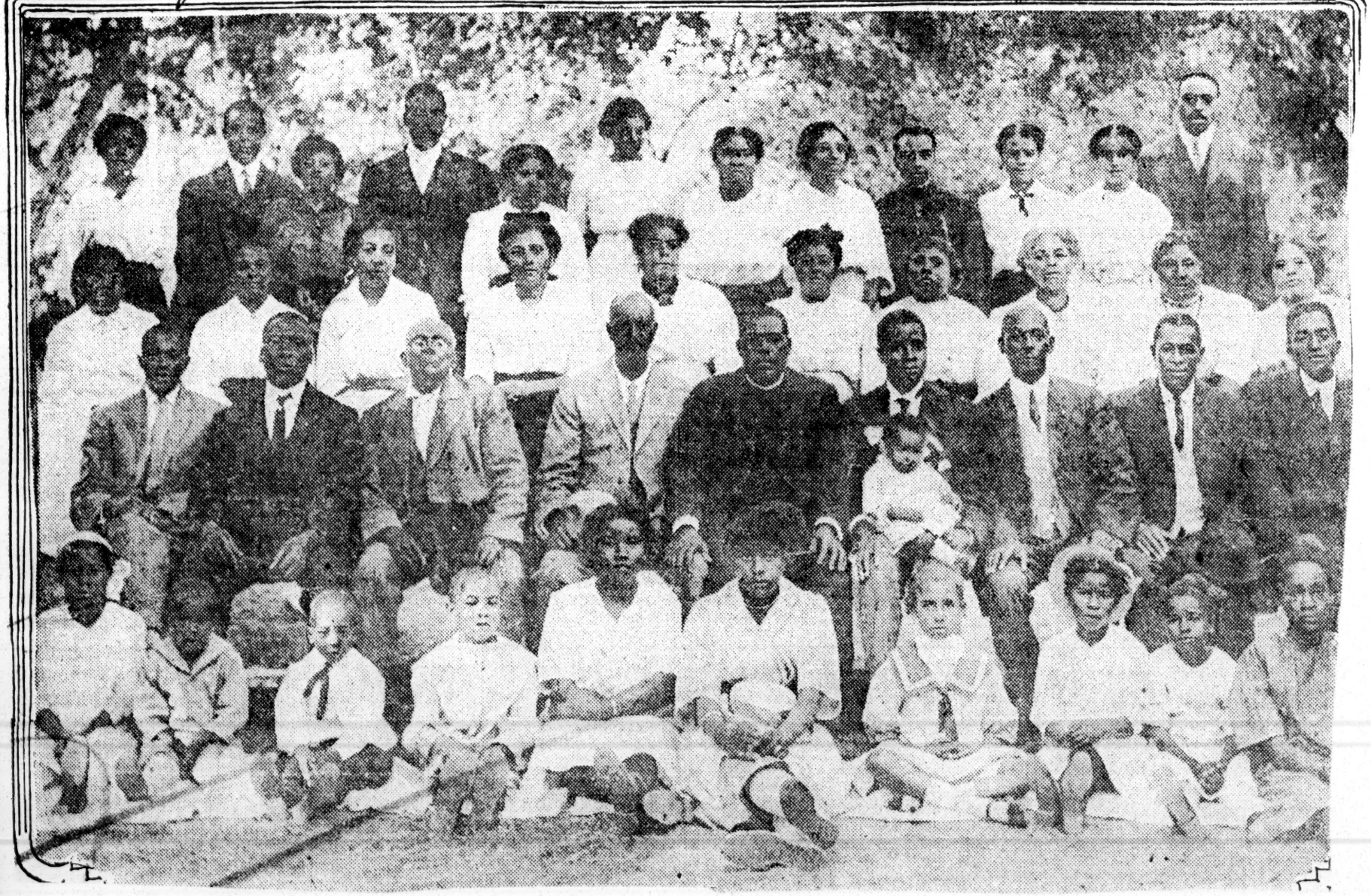
STATE SOCIETY PLANS TO BUILD HOME

MEMBERS of the Colored Alabama club of Los Angeles, who held their first annual picnic at Eagle Rock. Rev. S. E. Edwards, the society's founder, is seated in center of the second row.

Los Angeles Tribune. 10/18/14.



Cities, Property, Etc., — 1914
(See Also Under Progress)

JACKSON AN OASIS IN THE DESERT OF THE SOUTH

3-28-14

The Chicago Defender

Remarkable Progress of Afro-Americans in Thriving City Cited by Chicago Defender Correspondent to Help Dim the Terrible Stain Lynching and Outlawry Has Placed Upon the State.

RACE SUCCESS BREEDS ENVY

Of the 22,600 Population 13,560 Are Afro-Americans Who Have $350,000 Invested in Business Enterprises and Who Pay Taxes on One Million Dollars' Worth of Real Estate.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

[Special to The Chicago Defender.]

Jackson, Miss., March 27.—This state has more big, able Afro-Americans to the square yard than any other state in the union, and this city has a greater number of above the average Afro-Americans than any city of its size in the country. Because of the reports sent north regarding lynchings in this state, the people of the north regard Mississippi as a hopeless area for the race. If you should come to the state, and especially to this city, see the wonderful progress being made by the race here, note the feeling existing between the two races, observe the fine residences and splendid business establishments owned and controlled by Afro-Americans, you would at once conclude that the traditional bark of the race-hating white is not taken so seriously by the people down here. There are twelve lawyers in this city, each and all doing excellently well. Wherever a lawyer can succeed it is a fair advertisement for a locality as offering opportunities to the race.

Solving the Race Problem.

These men down here are not professional race solvers. They are quiet, consistent, earnest solvers of the problem. Of the 22,600 population of this city 13,560—more than half—are Afro-Americans, who have $350,000 invested in business enterprises and who pay taxes on $1,000,000 worth of real estate. Men like L. K. Atwood and W. A. Scott who have developed, respectively, a successful bank and a successful insurance company, and able attorneys, second to none, like Perry W. Howard, W. J. Latham and S. A. Beadle, who are constantly engaged in every line of thought and action to improve the race; and a successful physician, druggist and lawyer like S. D. Redmond, whose holdings exceed the half hundred thousand mark, and a virile editor like E. B. Topp are alone sufficient to develop an oasis in any desert. I have been to few places where I was so much impressed with the helpful activity, wealth-producing ability and intelligence on the part of our race as here in Jackson.

Envy Progress.

I predict that, at the rate they are progressing, the Afro-Americans in the next quarter of a century will own more than 75 per cent of the farm acreage in this state, and more than 40 per cent of the city property, and will more than split even with the white man in the control of business. Race prejudice in this state is now more largely because of the wonderful, rapid material and educational advancement of the race than because of inborn race hatred. The success these Afro-Americans have achieved in the face of the most active and virulent race discrimination in itself argues for the ultimate dethronement of race discrimination. No legislation and no proscription or restrictian can stop these Mississippian Afro-Americans.

College and Two Schools.

There are two public schools here with a corps of twenty-five teachers, and Campbell College of which Dr. W. T. Vernon is president. Twelve churches give some indication that the moral and spiritual man is not at all neglected. It is estimated, and I investigated to make sure, that the Negroes in this city have $300,000 on deposit in the banks here. This, with the value of their real estate and personal property, gives the Afro-Americans of Jackson a per capita wealth of $129. As a Frenchman would say, "that is magnificent," and especially so when you stop to reflect that Mississippi, as a state, has perhaps done more to stop race progress than any other state.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOY.

Family of Four, Income $500 Monthly, Pool Wages in a Common Fund

EACH ONE DRAWS AS NEEDED

Lawrence Freeman Gives 150 Music Lessons Weekly—Young Man, Two Years Out of School, Has Saved $1000; Is a Pullman Porter.

That harmony, concerted action, mutual aid and self-sacrifice from all, coupled with energy and determination by each member, will go a long way in successfully rearing a family and that New York City offers many different ways to competent individuals to support a family in comfort a e shown this week in the fullest report of investigations in housing and economic conditions in Harlem made by an AGE representative in a personal house-to-house canvass.

Combined Income of $500 Monthly.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Hooper, with their two sons, Oscar L. Jr., 23, and Chauncey M., 20, residing at their private residence, 2 West 132nd street, earn $500 monthly. Mr. Hooper, Sr., has been in the government employ for twenty-seven years, and has been assigned to Station H, 178 West 102nd street, for twenty-five years. Promotions from time to time have brought him to his present position of directo y clerk. Mr. Hooper is president of the Clubmen's Beneficial League, an organization of more than 3,000 members. Oscar L., Jr., the son, has been employed for three years by Charles Thorley, a florist, with a business at 46 Fifth avenue. He is hoping to enter the governmental service, being already on the civil service eligible list. Chauncey M., the younger son, is a stenographer employed by the state at the Municipal Building, at $75 a month. Young Hooper is a graduate of the High School of Commerce. Mrs. Louise Hooper, the mother, nee Miss Morris, of Philadelphia, is organist and choirmaster of St. Benedict's having held the position for seven years. She also has a large circle of music pupils. Mrs. Hooper is the daughter of the late W. W. Morris, who with Sam Lucas were members of Haverly's Minstrels. The e rnings of the whole family (sons included) are placed in a common fund and each members is given according to his needs. The home has almost been paid for.

Freeman a Musician of Note.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lawrence Freeman, the parents of one son, Valdo, 14 years old, have an apartment of five rooms at 36 West 136th street. Mr. Freeman is the organizer of the Negro Choral Society, a chorus of 100 or more voices, and the Freeman School of Music. Mr. Freeman gives over 150 private lessons a week in voice, piano, harmony, composition and orchestration. He has composed several compositions of merit, one of which has been produced by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Freeman was formerly Miss Charlotta Thomas, of Charleston, S. C. Before her marriage she was a singer with Hogan and Co. and the Chicago Pekin Company. The son, Valdo, is being trained as a pianist, violinist and singer. Mr. Freeman's regular income is estimated at $1,500 yearly. Special sales of compositions and engagements augment his income to a much larger figure. His rent for five rooms is $27.

A Mother to Students.

Mrs. Rose Quamdel, nee Kincain, runs a flat of seven rooms, catering especially to college students. To these she charges for room rent the small sum of $5 a month. She gives meals at the rate of 15, 20 and 25 cents each. She is a regular mother to the boys, caring for them when sick. One or two boys have had to be sent to the hospital and Mrs. Quamdel has visited them daily. Many times when a student's money has given out she has carried him over until summer, when the student could get work and pay her back. Mrs. Quamdel is the mother, by a former marriage, of one son, William Green. He has been employed by Hall & Co., 14th street, for ten years. Young men rooming with Mrs. Quamdel testify to her motherly care and solicitude. R. E. Morgan has been with her seven years and is now a student in pharmacy at New York University. L. S. Davidson, with her six years, is a junior at New York University and employed for the summer on the Fall River Line. F. A. Smith, now employed by the Pullman Company and a student of Virginia Union University. O. H. Whiting, a student of Union. The Rev. James Ellison, a graduate of Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and A. A. Johnson. Mrs. Quamdel gained her experience in handling boys when Columbia University employed colored waiters. She then had a house of 32 rooms on 59th street.

Saved $1,000 in Two Years.

A. A. Johnson, who rooms with Mrs. Quamdel, a college graduate, has accomulated about $1000 while working for the Pullman Company during the two years since leaving college. He has plans on foot for entering the moving picture business in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. James have an apartment at 588 Lenox avenue. The income of the family is about $1,800 a year. Mr. James has been employed by the Gullick Smith Construction Co., 23rd street, for seven years. Rudolph R. James, a son, has been collector and clerk for Knap N. Wasson, a white real estate firm, for 19 month. All of Young James' collections are made from white tenants. He is now in the second year of a law course by correspondence from the Standard College of Chicago. T. Rosa James, 17 years old, a daughter, is a dressmaker. Edith, aged 10, attends public school No. 89. Rent for six rooms is $32.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bowden, at 155 West 133d street, sub lease three rooms for $15 a month from H. Buckner, who rents the apartment of six rooms for $28. Mr. Bowden has been a Pullman porter on the Erie Railroad for three months. Mrs. Bowden earns $9 a week as maid for Mrs. Sykes, 105th street and Broadway. She has held this position for three years. The income of the family is estimated at $20 per week.

Miss Agnes Boyce earns as much as $14 a week working out by the day. She has a special customer for each day in the week. Her apartment of four rooms, rent $19, is at 43 West 132d street. She has one roomer, H. Wright, a Pullman porter.

Boston Herald

17 July 1914

NEGRO CITIZENS ADD $200 TO BOOM BOSTON FUND

Believe New Factories Will Be Boon to the City.

Mayor Curley's Boom Boston fund was increased $200 yesterday by a contribution from several Boston negroes, who declared that the mayor's plan of bringing more factories to Boston provided in the best way employment for the citizens of the city.

The letter which accompanied the contribution was: "The undersigned, in behalf of several citizens of color, are pleased hereby to hand over to your honor the sum of $200, which has been severally donated by those whose names are herewith attached, to your citizens' fund to boom Boston, by bringing to our beloved city new business plants and thereby providing more employment for our citizens. This is but a portion of the money donated by colored Bostonians, given in love of this city ever foremost in according equal public rights, and given with the faith that you and your industrial commission will exert their moral influence in favor of equality of opportunity for employment in these new business enterprises, without distinction as to race, color or creed.

"For the subscribers,
"EDGAR P. BENJAMIN.
"WILLIAM M. TROTTER."

GAIN FOOTHOLD IN OKLAHOMA

The Journal & Guide
3-7-14

What Afro-Americans Are Doing In Muskogee.

OWNERS OF MUCH PROPERTY

Encouraging Report of the Success of Our People In a Rich Section Once Chiefly Inhabited by the American Indian—Activity of the Local Business League.

By RALPH W. TYLER.

Muskogee, Okla.—To the "down easterner" the city of Muskogee and the state of Oklahoma are "beyond the confines of civilization," localities where the yet moccasined, feather bedecked and blanket robed Indian roams and where the movies' cowboy breaks the monotony by shooting up the town in the good old fashioned way. It is hard to convince those who live east of the Mississippi and who have never come this way that this town, 1,248 miles from the nation's capital, is a beautiful city, with asphalt paved streets and cement sidewalks, with fine residences and business blocks.

There are 10,000 Negroes in this city, forming one-third of the total population. That they are a thrifty set is shown by their real estate holdings, which aggregate $1,500,000; the $150,000 they have invested in business enterprises and their cash in bank, which will total conservatively $60,000, and their per capita wealth of $142.08. That they are an intelligent set is shown by their splendid schools, public and private; their very efficient corps of teachers, their seventeen churches, some of which for beauty, commodiousness and cost would do credit to cities with a far larger Negro population.

And here intelligence and clean morals among Negro ministers are the rule, not the exception. This 10,000 Negro population supports well eighteen Negro physicians, three dentists, fourteen lawyers and fifty merchants. What city of 10,000 Negroes east of the Mississippi can show a better record? How many can equal this showing? The eighty Negro teachers in this city will compare favorably for ability with the white teachers of this or any other city, and for enthusiasm shown in their work, their interest in racial uplift work, few cities can produce their peers.

The delegates and visitors who will come here next August to attend the National Negro Business league convention will not only meet with a revelation in Negro progress, but they will receive an inspiration from these hustling, progressive, intelligent Muskogeeites. The finest, largest and most modern clothing store conducted by a Negro is here in Muskogee, and it vies in volume of trade and the largeness and character of stock carried with the best white clothing stores in this city or any eastern city of the same size. T. J. Elliott, who established and now conducts this store, began his business career by carrying a bolt of cloth over his shoulders soliciting orders for tailor made clothes. Adjoining Mr. Elliott's clothing store is the finest dry goods store—a real, up to date dry goods store—conducted by J. W. Adams, and conducted with marvelous success.

And nowhere in this country is there an art studio and photographic gallery conducted by a Negro the equal of the one here owned and operated by Mr. Green. It has not its counterpart for size, furnishings and tastefulness among Negroes in the country and has few equals among the whites. Some of the other lines of business conducted by Negroes in this city are drug stores, four in number; bank, insurance, undertaking, groceries, tailor shops, printshops, laundries, confectioneries, cafes, harness making, etc. It is estimated that the Negro concerns here do an annual gross business of $600,000.

The Negro attorneys here are a keen, brilliant set of men, the most prominent being Messrs. Stewart, Brown, Lilly, McRea, Twine, Jefferson and W. Scott Brown, a former Cleveland boy. The physicians are not only skillful, as are the dentists; but, like the attorneys, they take a very active interest in everything looking to racial progress. I found that Ohioans have invaded this healthy, robust, hustling new state in the southwest, for here I met Herbert A. Clark, a former Cincinnatian, who not only resides here but conducts the Wagoner American one of the best race newspapers published, over in Wagoner, fourteen miles from Muskogee; his wife, who is musical director of the public schools here Attorney Twine, a one time Xenia (O. boy; W. Scott Brown, a successful attorney, who formerly lived in Cleveland, and Mrs. Avenger, teacher in the public schools, formerly a Miss Tren of Columbus, O. Finding so many old acquaintances from my native state so far from the old "base of supplies" naturally increased the pleasure of my stay here. But had these not been here Muskogee's proverbial hospitality would have made me feel at home.

One thing commendable which this city maintains is the real live Local Business league, and this is the headquarters of the State Negro Business league, a most splendidly active organization.

BUSINESS MEN SCORE SUCCESS

Number of Enterprises In Jackson, Miss., Increases.

LARGE RESULTS OBTAINED.

Wonderful Achievements In Wealth, Education and Religious Culture Wrought by Afro-Americans Who Have Learned How to Master Their Difficulties.

By RALPH W. TYLER.

Jackson, Miss.—On account of the highly colored reports sent north regarding lynchings in this state many of the people of the north regard Mississippi as a hopeless area for the colored race. If you should come to the state and especially to this city, see the wonderful progress being made by the race, note the feeling existing between the two races and observe the fine residences and splendid business establishments owned and controlled by colored people you would at once conclude that the traditional bark of those persons who aim to hinder our progress is not taken so seriously by the colored people in this section.

There are twelve colored lawyers in this city, and each one is doing excellently well. Wherever a colored lawyer can succeed it is a fair advertisement for a locality as offering opportunities to the race. Wherever you find an even dozen Negro lawyers registering a high water mark of success you have the proof of opportunities for race development. These men are not professional race solvers; they are quiet, consistent, earnest solvers of the problem. Of the 22,000 population of this city 13,560—more than half—are Afro-Americans, who have $350,000 invested in business enterprises and who pay taxes on $1,000,000 worth of real estate.

Men like L. K. Atwood and W. A. Scott, who have developed respectively a successful bank and a successful insurance company, and able attorneys, second to none, like Perry W. Howard, W. J. Latham and S. A. Beadle, who are constantly engaged in every line of thought and action to improve the race, and a successful physician, druggist and lawyer like S. D. Redmond, whose holdings exceed the half hundred thousand mark, and a virile editor like E. R. Tonn are alone sufficient to develop an oasis in any desert. I have been to but few places where I was so much impressed with the helpful activity, wealth producing ability and intelligence on the part of our race as here in Jackson.

I predict that at the rate they are progressing, the Negroes in the next quarter of a century will own more than 75 per cent of the farm acreage in this state and more than 40 per cent of the city property and will more than split even with the white man in the control of business. Race prejudice in this state is now more largely because of the wonderfully rapid material and educational advancement of the race than because of inborn race hatred. The success which the colored people have achieved in the face of the most active and virulent race discrimination in itself argues for the ultimate disenthronement of race discrimination.

This city is the headquarters of one old line insurance company operated by the race and several mutual companies, all of which are successful. Pharmacy, bakeries, groceries, contracting, banking, printing and tailoring are a few of the business activities in which the race is engaged. There are two public schools, with a corps of twenty-five teachers, and Campbell college, of which Dr. W. T. Vernon is president, and twelve churches give some indication that the moral and spiritual man is not at all neglected. The churches as a rule are splendid edifices, well attended and have well educated ministers.

It is estimated—and I investigated to make sure—that the Negroes in this city have $300,000 on deposit in the banks. This, with the value of their real estate and personal property, gives the race in Jackson a per capita wealth of $129. As a Frenchman would say, "That is magnificent!" and especially so when you stop to reflect that Mississippi as a state has perhaps done more to stop Negro progress than any other state. Really there is nothing but progress here, encouraging, inspiring progress, and such men and women as W. A. Scott, L. K. Atwood, S. D. Redmond, Perry W. Howard, D. W. Turner, R. J. Johnson, G. F. Frazier, E. R. Tonn, W. J. Latham, S. A. Beadle, H. T. Risher, James Boyd, Mrs. Lucile Miller, Cora McChain, Mrs W. J. Wade, V. L. Reuben and others are the ones who are leading in this upbuilding of a race in this city and state.

I was much impressed with the orderly manner in which all Negro business enterprises are conducted here and the amount of energy, intelligence and personal service injected in each and all of them. The Negroes of the north need not lose any sleep over the future of the race in this section if the progress shown in this city is typical of the progress being made throughout the south. Jackson is a regular beehive, filled with working bees, no drones. Here you find the Negro pushing, not whining.

Cities, Property, Etc., — 1914
(See also Under Progress)

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS

Short Stories of People and Business Activity in Other Sections.

We visited Emporia, Newton, Winfield, Wichita, Arkansas City, Wellington, Hutchinson and Great Bend. This part of the state seems to be very prosperous at this time as all the laborers are being attracted to this section of the country at this time to harvest one of the greatest wheat crops that Kansas ever produced. It was a great sight to see freight trains on all roads covered with men of all classes going to the wheat field. They dropped off in different sections of the country and the farmers would come to town and take them out, paying them $3.00 and $3.50 per day and room and board. The great wheat field would remind one of King Solomon's temple, with the waving golden heads of wheat, sometimes motionless and at other times rolling over and over from the touch of the gentle Kansas zephrys. It is a beautiful sight to behold.

At Garden City we found that the colored men were being taken to the harvest fields in preference to the whites and we ask the reason and were told that the white men came out and stayed a few days, until it began to get hot and their hand got sore and then they would strike for higher wages and then the farmers would have to fall back on the colored man that they had refused before in order to save their crop. The colored man is growing more popular and it is easier for them to get work now than it was a few years ago. Another thing that impressed us was that there were many colored farmers in that section of the country that had in from 100 to 600 acres of wheat and employed a number of colored hands. This shows how much more independent we would be if we had more colored farmers. If it had not been for these colored farmers it would be useless for a colored man to go out around Great Bend, St. John's and Pratt in search of work.

Our first stop was Emporia. We find that Emporia is growing every year. Here is located the State Normal School and between 75 and 100 students graduated from this institution this year and we would liked to have seen more as there is a great demand for teachers from this institution. The colored people in general are getting along fine in this town and own very nice homes. They have two restaurants, two barber shops, two physicians, one housemover and a few mechanics. The women are the prime movers of the business circle in Emporia and there are several hair dressers and caterresses. Dr. J. E. Strain is a new physician in this town and graduated from Meharry in the class of 1913. He is a Texan by birth and attended the college at Waco, Tex. He is growing very popular and is said to be a fine physician. Rev. T. W. Green, pastor of the A. M. E. church is doing a great work and has raised over $900.00 since last conference and has made some fine improvements on the church. Rev. Green is assisted in his work by his wife, an upright Christain lady and Emporia feels very proud of them. Clarence Tipton, the house mover is doing nicely. There were fourteen colored graduates from the Normal School and two from the high school at Emporia this year. An entertainment was given in their honor by Mesdames Harris, Mayo, Reeves and Harrison at the beautiful home of Mrs. Alex Reeves. Over 150 invited guest were present. The rooms were beauttifully decorated with roses and other flowers, pennants and their class colors—white and yellow for the normal and black and red for the high school. Mr. Edward Reeves and wife of Wichita and Dr. Porter of Oklahoma were guest of honor. There were instrumental and vocal solos rendered throughout the evening. The people of Emporia are very hospitable and when they take a notion to entertain, they have few equals. Mr. Bert Rich is one of the most industrious young men in the state. He has a livery barn, runs a hack line and express wagon, also has work teams and contracts for excavating. He has several head of horses and one of the finest stallions in the state. Rich says that the one hard proposition he finds in his business is to find a colored man that will stick to the work, as they will not stick longer than they can get two or three days pay, especially the younger class. He often has to hire white men to drive his teams and express wagon as he says his work has to go on and he cannot stop to draw the color line. We met Mrs. Collier of 927 Cottonwood St., who is the mother of 12 children of whom 11 are living and she has 23 grandchildren and has seen them all except two in Canada. She looks as healthy and active as a woman of thirty. Miss Mayme Elliott who graduated in vocal from the normal school was said by the dalies to have rendered one of the finest selections given during the commencement.

We were joined by our traveling manager, Mr. A. D. Griffin and arrived in Newton on the afternoon of thte 4th of June.

Here we found a good class of people, both white and colored. At this place the Santa Fe employs several coloored men in the round house. This is commendable and the colored people of Newton should write letters of commendation to the officials for this, as it may pave the way for claim to have a colored business league in Newton, but we could see no evidence of it. If they have they should get busy and send resolutions to the head officials of the Santa Fe. It may bear fruit. Mr. C. R. Ramey is one of the wealthiest colored men in Kansas and is worth between $50,000 and $75,000. He owns a fine two story brick building in Newton, occupied by colored tenants and other valuable property. Lieutenant Geo. Payne is still employed in the railroad service and has a beautiful home and his wife has over 400 chickens almost ready for market. W. H. Reevely still conducts a barber shop and is doing fine. While in Newton we were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie French. Mr. French is on a private car. He owns a fine barber shop and pool hall. He and his wife are both fine cooks and good entertainers and it is a source of pleasure to stop with them and enjoy the fine meals they prepare for you. Mrs. French is correspondent for the Plaindealer. Our friend Rev. W. C. Webb is still connected with the Santa Fe where he has been for years. He is one of the land marks of the A. M. E. church at Junction City, Hiawatha and Beatrice, Nebr. He is connected with the office of master of mechanice.

Mr. J. M. Gross is one of the agents and solicitors for The Plaindealer. We found him as active as ever. He is employed at the Santa Fe shops.

WICHITA

was our next stop. Here we found a large number of colored people who seemed to be doing fairly well. They have not yet become excited over farming and gardening and no attetion is beig paid along the trade line and we do not find as many mechaics in Wichita as we should in proportion to the population. They have just completed the foundation and laid the corner stone of the large A. M. E. church on Water street. Mr. S. P Hawkins, of Topeka was the contractor. Out of the ten men he had employed he could not find a brick mason and had to employ a white man. Now this is a shame that a city as large as Wichita had not colored stone or brick mason. Mr. Jaco, of Topeka, was one of the workmen and we must say he is a finished mechanic. We witnessed the laying of the corner stone Sunday, over which Grand Master E. J. Hawkins, of Fort Scott presided. He was assisted by Deputy Grand Master Henry I. Monroe, of Topeka. Arkansas Valley Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the local Commandery of Knights Templar had charge of the ceremonies. A parade formed from the Masonic Hall on Main street, headed by Prof. N. Clark Smith's Y. M. C. A. band followed by the Knights Templar under the Grand Commander, John T. Chinneth, followed by Arkasas Valley Lodge and grand officers. The ceremony was very impressive and talks were made by the Mayor, Grand Master Hawkins, H. I. Monroe and Ex-Mayor Davison.. Prof. West, Dr. F. O. Miller, Master Masons Clark and James officiated in the ceremony, also Rev. Butler and Rev. Fishback of the Baptist church. Rev. Williams is very proud of the start made by the members to build the church and they expect to have it completed in 1915.

We have decided to devote a page of The Topeka Plaindealer to Wichita and her merchants as soon as our correspondent and agent, Mr. Ambrose Woodard gets busy ad fires in his news notes and advertising on time, we will proceed to perform our part to the best of our ability. Now we want the people of Wichita to get busy also and pay up, and send their news to Mr. Woodard, and he will devote an entire page to advertising and news matter for Wichita.

We met our time-honored friend, James W. Brown, pharmacist at the Makin'Eye Drug Store. He is one of the best druggists in the business and the people of Wichita are proud of him.

Phillip Hyde is still master of the carpet making industry. His business amounts to several hundred dollars a year and he is the only colored man in Wichita in this business. When Mr. Hyde retires a white man will take up the busienss as there is no colored man to take his place. Let our young people wake up and get busy. The physicians seem to be doing well, also the young dentist. Wichita has a fine class of ladies, who are doing much for the elevation of the race by using their influence in the church. They have also a business talent, having several catering establishments.

Mrs. Grant G. Brown, ex-Grand Matron of the Eastern Star in Kansas is doing a great work in the local lodge and also the Ladies' Art club. Dr. Brown has joined the Bull Moose Party and will make the stump this fall for Henry Allen and J. L. Bristow. He was called to Chicago in 1912 by McCormick and Roosevelt and their followers to assist in organizing that party. While we do not wish the party any success, we hope the Doctor will succeed in his work. Prof. Welch is doing a fine work in the school and has over 250 students. Mr. Ed Branson and wife have a beautiful home and are among Wichita's most successful citizens. He is employed in the Street R. R. service, a position he has held for several years. Rev. Fishback, Rev. Butler and Rev. Williams are all doing good work in the church. Mr. Jno McCollough, 1220 N. Mosely has just completed a nice home and has recentls moved into it. Mrs. McCollough entertained in honor of her husband's 45th birthday at 6 o'clock dinner to fourteen of his gentleman friends. His daughter served the party and the mother and daughter presented him with a beautiful K. P. charm and chain. The house was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and lilies. His daughter, Mrs. Glesner entertained them with vocal and instrumental selections. Dr. A. K. Lawrence has recently purchased a static and nebulizer machine at a cost of several hundred dollars. We met our old friend, W. H. Grimes who is connected with one of the leading hotels of the city. Miss Pansy Cox was the only colored graduate from the high school out of a class of 60. She is a very bright young lady and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cox. Mrs. Cox is Past Worthy Counsellor of the Court of Calanthe. They are very proud of the record their daughter has made in school. Robert Jaco and Sam Overstreet, brick masons, employed on the St. Paul A. M. E. church have left for Kansas City. We think that the colored people of Wichita chould get busy and urge some competent young man who is a graduate to take the civil service examination for mail clerk or carrier in the city of Wichita, as there is not a colored man employed in the postal department of the city. The colored people of Wichita are proud of S. P. Hawkins of Topeka who contracted for the building of the St. Paul A. M. E. church, as it is the first time that a colored man held so large a building contract in Wichita.

FOR SALE: A pool hall, barber shop and 6 pool tables. Nice location and reasonable terms. Address P. J. Coleman, 1220 N. Mosley.

WINFIELD.

Our next stop was Winfield and while there we were the guest of Mr. Frank Montgomery and family. He is baggage master at the Santa Fe depot and has some very valuable property in Winfield. The colored people are progressing nicely, but there is still room for improvement. We accepted an invitation to six o'clock dinner at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Charles. Mrs. Rosa Works of Oxford, Kansas was also a guest and we were served to a most delicious repast. Mrs. Charles is a fine cateress and certainly knows how to fix good things

to eat.

ARKANSAS CITY.

In Arkansas City we met our old friend, Mr. Hooker, the barber who is enjoying a fine trade,also Mr. L. Davis who conducts a barber shop on S. Summit St. He has recently purchased three fine barber chairs. He has made great progress in the nine years he has lived in Arkansas City and owns a very fine home and considerable other property. We met our friend, Grant Whitfield, the chauffeur, who has purchased a fine horse that he expects to put on the track soon. Mr. Ben Hart, son-in-law of Mrs. Smothers is farming 80 acres of land near Arkansas City and has a fine crop on it this year. His wife has several hundred chickens. Mrs. Rosa Works of Oxford attended the district conference at Great Bend and spend a few days visiting in Arkansas City. She says she has over 300 chickens that will soon be ready for market.

WELLINGTON.

We stopped at Wellington and there met our old friend, F. M. Roberts who is Grand Treasurer of the endowment department of the K. of P., of this state, and conducts one of the best restaurants in the town. He has a beautiful home and we had the pleasure of dining with him and his family. His mother, who lives with them is very active, although 80 years of age. Mrs. Roberts is one of the leading ladies of Kansas and has a high literary attainment. Mr. Roberts who has been engaged in business for several years owns some valuable pieces of property in Wellington, also in Oklahoma. He says the report to the Grand Lodge will show more money in the Grand Treasure than ever before in the history of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Members of the Grand Lodge ha ask him to be a candidate for Grand Chancellor to succeed John E. Lewis who will leave for Jamica in October. Our friend Sherman Teal is conducting a barber shop at his same old stand and still has a large barber business. We visited the big Hunter Flour Mill which has a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. We were surprised to find a colored man as one of the millers and is in charge of one of the shifts. He is a full fledged miller and knows the operation of the mill from the engine room to the sacking department. He cannot be fooled on the quality of wheat and know the process of producing high grade flour. His name is J. R. Oldham and he has worked in this mill for over 20 years and started at 75 cents a day and is now drawing a large salary, but still not as large as he deserves on account of the prejudice of the white men that work with him. We hope to see the time when white men will give the colored man the same show as they give members of their own race in the business and mechanical world Mr. Oldham is 47 years old and was born in Kentucky and came to Kansas in the early days with the vim and determination to do something and has mastered his trade. He owns a beautiful home worth several thousand dollars and he is one of Wellington's most highly respected citizens. We hope the day will come when the proprietor of the mill will see that this man gets justice and the salary he deserves. Wellington is a fine town and the colored people get a good part of the work. This is the division of the Santa Fe and one colored man, Mr. C. T. Robertson works at the depot.

SEEING FORT SMITH ARKANSAW.

The Indianapolis

The Negroes and Their Wealth Engaged in All Sorts of Business.

9-14-14 Freeman

(By Ralph W. Tyler.)

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The westerner's idea of distance is far from harmonizing with an easterner's idea of it. If an eastern man should tell you that a certain town was so near he could look over his back fence and see it, you would surmise that certain town was fifteen or twenty miles away, an hour's ride on the trolley line. When a Fort Smithan informed me prior to leaving for the far southwest, that "Muskogee is just beyond our back fence," I figured I could run over from Muskogee to Fort Smith and back between a late breakfast and an early noonday lunch. When I started to make the trip, however, I discovered the wide variance between "our and their" idea of distances, for it took just four hours to make the trip one way. Fort Smith is a delightfully located town, and for boulevards it comes nearer approaching Kansas City than any other municipality in this country. In Fort Smith, especially among the Negroes, one meets up with the traditional Arkansas hospitality and genuine good cheer. Negroes of the town —rather, I should say, city—for it has all the airs and accomplishments of a city, have heretofore been rather conservative, each working along individual lines, with an absence of that co-operative spirit which made "Made in England" a stenciled sentence on all boxes containing goods manufactured in Britain. A few weeks prior to my coming here, however, the Negroes caught the spirit of organization and co-operation which is sweeping over the country and formed a Local Negro Business League, electing that highly energetic and excellent physician, Dr. S. W. Harrison president, and enrolling thirty of the most progressive of the race as members at the start. In the light of what progress the race has made in this city without any business organization, one cannot help but marvel at what the progress might have been had there been a live, forcible business league her all the while. There are eight thousand citizens here who are collated as Negroes, and these eight thousand own $200,000 worth of realty within the corporate limits of the city. At present there are nine Negro merchants here whose capital invested in their business aggregates $20,000. Including their realty holdings, money invested in business, and other personal possessions, the per capita wealth of the Negroes of this city will reach $45.60. This is not as high as noted in some other cities, perhaps, but it is most encouraging and the per capita wealth of the whites here will not exceed it. The business in which members of the race here are represented are: groceries, furniture, real estate, undertaking, cafes, shoe repairing, barber shops, wood and coal yards. There are two Negro school buildings in this city in which sixteen colored teachers are employed, and ten colored churches, four of the Methodist denomination and six of the Baptist. Fort Smith has three colored physicians and one or two dentists, and these professional men in every way are the equal of their white brothers practicing the same professions. The four grocery stores, operated by Messrs. C. A. Conwell, W. B. Harrington, E. E. Trent and Harold Moore if the eight thousand Negroes here will transfer their patronage to them in bunk, as they should, have a bright future, and they are well conducted so as to invite this patronage. Geo. H. Miller is the furniture man, and Messrs. Tillman and Williams are the men who conduct the coal yards, and Dr. Francis Miller is the dentist who enjoys the confidence of the race here. I found something here that was surprising, agreeably surprising, which only tends to prove that the business success of the race has been, is, and will be accelerated by our colored women. One of the most prominent, aggressively progressive, and public spirited personages in the city is a woman—Mrs. M. Josenberger. She is one of the most capable and efficient business propositions I have ever met, and she takes a very active interest in every movement looking to race elevation. And especially is she active in promoting a real verile business league. Mrs. Josenberger is perhaps the wealthiest, as well as most successful colored person in this city, but modest and unostentatious with it all. Fort Smith offers excellent opportunities to the race, and under the inspiration of the newly organized Local Business League the colored people here will doubtless register, this year, a much higher water mark of business success than in any previous year. Colored people here occupy some splendid homes, and the desire to possess a home appears to have seized even the humblest with the result that it is becoming almost a reflection for one not to own his or her home here. This, too, is a very encouraging sign, and proves that Fort Smith, like every other community I have visited, has taken to the teachings of Dr. Washington—accepted his advice to possess something. While here I met Prof. E. O. Trent, a former schoolmate of mine in Columbus, Ohio. Prof. Trent has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-two or three years. and if the handsome residence in which he lives, and the block of houses down on the tax duplicate as his, may be accepted as a criterion, his leaving Ohio to become an adopted son of Arkansas was not without its compensation. With such progressive race men as Doctors Harrison, Moore, Williams and Miller, and such enterprising business men as Messrs. George Miller, Chavous, Conwell, Harrington Winston, Tillman, Trent, Hoyls Black and others co-operating to minimize the individual efforts made at the expense of co-operative efforts, the future of the race in this city is indeed exceedingly promising. With its eight thousand Negro population, Fort Smith has neither a drug store owned and conducted by one of the race, or a Negro lawyer, and it would appear that one of each, at least, would prosper here. The colored population is so congested in at least one section of the city as to make this a fine opening for a colored drug store, and the amount of legal work eight thousand people could supply, it seems, would make this city an admirable place for some bright, hustling colored attorney to locate. Fort Smith is large enough to supply city advantages and small enough to make co-operation no difficult matter.

THE COLORED LAWYER.

The Recorder Washington

This continual slander and abuse of the colored lawyer only comes from those Negroes who preach race pride and at the same time run to the white professional men.

There is nothing under the sun, in law, that the colored lawyer is not capable of doing and does it well. It is true, that there may be one or two who are afraid to venture alone in large cases, and there are others who handle large cases as easily as they handle a small case. At the local bar there are some of the most competent colored attorneys in the United States and they have fully demonstrated their ability before the highest couts in this country.

If Negro corporations exist on the money they collect from the colored people, they should be liberal enough to employ colored competent lawyers.

There is no corporation in this city that has any large case. There are suits, generally brought by the insured. It doesn't require a Blackstone to handle such cases, but many of these insurance companies seem to be afraid to go in court with a colored lawyer with a five or ten-dollar suit against them. Suppose the masses of colored citizens had the same opinion of these insurance companies as they have of colored lawyers! It is the duty of the colored lawyer to advise the colored people to support such institutions that support their own representatives.

At the local bar we have men who have gained a legal reputation.

Joseph H. Stewart is one of the best civil lawyers at the bar. He has settled cases in which the most noted eminent white lawyers have been engaged.

Fountain Peyton is a good civil and criminal lawyer.

B. L. Gaskin is said to be one of the finest and most competent lawyers at the bar. He did what no other lawyed has ever done.

Geo. F. Collins is a hard-working lawyer and a very persistent fighter. He is a good civil lawyer.

Charles H. Hermans is distinguishing himself at the bar. He is doing well.

Thomas Walker is the most successful real estate lawyer of color at the bar. He is a reliable practitioner.

L. M. King is a successful civil lawyer and a very careful man.

W. C. Martin is not only a good civil lawyer but a good pension attorney.

Pierre W. Frisby is a good civil lawyer.

James H. Smith at one time had more civil practice than he could attend to.

A. W. Gray is not only a good civil lawyer, but an expert in insurance laws.

C. S. Hill is making a mark. He is among the younger members of the bar, but a very successful one.

Royal Hughes practices civil and criminal law very successfully.

Wm. I. Lee has always been a success. He is a man of ability.

Tignor and Tignor are brothers and are doing a successful business. They are civil and criminal lawyers.

A. W. Scott is perhaps one of the most aggressive lawyers at the bar. He practices in the civil and criminal court.

Thomas L. Jones is the most successful criminal lawyer at the bar. He has defended more capital cases than any three lawyers at the bar and has never allowed a man to hang.

He is not only a good civil lawyer but a successful criminal lawyer.

Judge E. M. Hewlitt is an aggressive fighter. He is persistent and fearless, and a thorough race man.

R. R. Horner is doing well. His practice is mostly civil.

Messrs. Rick and Moss are two of the old land marks.

It can be seen that there are colored members of the bar fully competent and able to do any kind of work and when a Negro corporation president attempts to belittle the Negro lawyer, they don't know what they are doing and should be put out of business.

The Negro attorney is the peer of his white competitor. If this is doubted visit our courts.

Cities, Property - Etc, - 1914
(See Also Under Progress)

ENGINEER EMPLOYED AS WAITER IN RESTAURANT

Investigation by The Age of Industrial Conditions to Open New Avenues

CHANCES FOR GETTING WORK

Men and Women with Trades and Professions Employed at Other Work Because of Failure to Secure Work for which They Are Trained.

The New York Age

A successful attempt has been made for more than two months to discover by inquiry and personal research the line of employment of families in Harlem, the total wages received, where employed and how long, reasons for the unemployed, names of those in school, what kind of work (or trades) best fitted for, why some are not employed at their trades.

With the data just received THE AGE will be able to back up demands for employment for Negroes in department stores, offices and the various trade with facts.

A Furnished Room House.

Mr. and Mrs. John Waddell, 107 West 131st street, runs a furnished room house of 11 rooms, paying $70 a month rent. Mr. Waddell is employed at Jackson's, 15 East 26th street, a waist and dress manufacturing establishment. He has held this position two years.

There are fifteen people in the house at present paying from $2.50 to $5 a week rent. The roomers are Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Atkins; Mr. Atkins is an expressman, running business with his own wagon and horses; Mr. and Mrs. James Hodge; Mr. Hodge is a piano mover, working for Wilson, 138th street; Messrs. Fraziers; Joseph Augerdine is a cigar maker; Hermenegildo Ponvert D'Lisle, in this country as representative of the province of Santa Claire, Cuba; Cleveland Gallopper is a musician.

Miss Augusta Pollard, a native of St. Louis, Mo., has an apartment of five rooms at 8 West 132d street. She is a seamstress, receiving $2 a day. Miss Pollard has been unemployed for two months. With her live Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pollard. Mr. Pollard has been employed for four years in an office in the Pennsylvania station. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Potter are roomers. Mr. Potter, who is employed at the Lybia, is by trade an engineer. Mrs. Potter is in Babylon, L. I., for the summer. She expects to open a catering business in New York in the Fall.

PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.

The afro-American

Industry of Afro-Americans In Pennsylvania—Success of W. J. Carter.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The percentage of successful individuals among Afro-Americans who are engaged in business and the various professions in the larger cities of Pennsylvania is large. Those who have taken the time to prepare themselves properly for their chosen callings are making progress. Advance proofs of the forthcoming book on the industrial statistics of the state as they relate to our people show to what extent the race is represented in the trades, clerical work, business and the professions.

In the city of Philadelphia alone we have 60 physicians, 32 dentists, 75 stenographers, 204 clerks and copyists, 117 musicians, 45 graduate nurses, 15 druggists, 297 retail merchants, 29 blacksmiths, 250 postal clerks, 10 wholesale merchants, 72 upholsterers, 6 roofers and slaters, 24 plasterers, 10 paperhangers, 57 painters, 308 brick and stonemasons, 176 iron and steel workers, 96 carpenters and joiners, 5 electrical engineers and 15 stationary engineers.

The annual report on internal affairs is prepared by the Hon. John L Rockey, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics in this city, and his assistants, among which is Dr. R. R Wright, Jr., editor of the Christa Recorder in Philadelphia. Dr. Wrigl has devoted much time and study i the preparation of the matter, and h report to Mr. Rockey reveals a mas of information which reflects cred upon both Dr. Wright and the rac with which he is identified.

The legal profession is also well re resented by many capable lawyer who are practicing their profession i the various cities with marked succes In this city one of the best know attorneys among us is W. Justin Car ter, a native of Virginia. Lawye Carter came to this city in 1894 an was admitted to the bar and began th practice of law. By close attentio to his work he has not only succeede in his profession, but has won th confidence and respect of the people c the community.

He gained his first experience as lawyer in Richmond, Va., his nativ city, after his graduation from th law department of Howard universit in Washington. Lawyer Carter is co ceded by his white associates at th bar in this city to be one of the be pleaders. The daily papers often ref to him as an able advocate. He is terested in all good movements for t advancement of the race here and also connected with many movemer of a national character which have f their object the securing of tho fundamental rights guaranteed to t race as citizens of the United State

W. JUSTIN CARTER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., IN A NUTSHELL.

What the Colored People are Doing—Beautiful Women a Feature—Educational Facilities—What the Business League is Doing.

The Indianapolis Freeman

2-14-14

(By Ralph W. Tyler.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At one time Louisville was famed for its beautiful colored women and for the generous hospitality dispensed by her colored citizens to strangers visiting the Fall City. Beautiful colored women are as plentiful there now, and hospitality is dispensed just as lavishly as when this city's fame rested most largely upon these two admirable recommendations. Just now, however, the men of Louisville are occupied with the question—how can we accelerate our business progress. With this in view, the Local Negro Business League, which has been more or less inactive, recently reorganized, electing Editor Wm. H. Steward president, and it was the consensus of opinion that the league, and the citizens needed to become more active if the race was to maintain the pace set by some other cities. During my three days' visit here I made a call upon every business man, and learned from each one what he believed was necessary to business success, and each one pronounced in favor of co-operation

In Louisville work is plentiful for those who seek it, and opportunities for establishing new business, and the building up of those now established are not surpassed by any city in the country. There are now fifty thousand Negroes in this city, and these 50,000, forming nearly one-third of the total population, own two million dollars worth of real estate and have invested in business $250,000. With the money invested in real estate, business, personal property and cash in bank it is estimated that the per capita wealth of the Negroes of this city is $73.85. This is not, perhaps, as high a per capita wealth as some other cities can show for their Negro residents, but it is, nevertheless a good showing, and with the co-operation promised, the activity now beginning this per capita wealth will be greatly increased within another twelve months. In Louisville as in many cities I have visited, I find the individual progress has been made at the expense of co-operative progress. The best evidence to show that the Negroes of this city are awakening is that they themselves have discovered this. Louisville has two splendid public libraries for Negroes in every way the equal of the whites, except in size, and just as efficiently and intelligently managed by a colored librarian. These libraries are equipped with assembly rooms wherein bodies of citizens can meet in any effort looking to race betterment. Louisville has a substantial and well furnished Y. M. C. A. building, and this contains an assembly room in which meetings for civic betterment can be held. These three centers will contribute towards getting those interested together. Some of the lines of business in which Negroes of this city are interested in conducting are: grocery stores, ice cream manufacturies, insurance, transfer and baggage, real estate, moving and packing, printing, fruit and vegetable, carriage repairing, undertaking, coal yards and contracting.

There are twelve public schools here for Negroes in which 160 Negro teachers teach. While the Negro teachers here are in every way efficient, and the equal of the whites, the school buildings for Negro children are in no way as a rule, comparable to those afforded whites, and their lack of room also works a hardship. It has been pointed out that a live Negro business league here cannot only work to increase the number of business establishments conducted by the race, but can interest itself in an attempt to secure better, and more ample school buildings for the colored children here, and work to secure for the colored teachers here salaries equal to those paid to the white teachers. Louisville's best colored people are a splendid set of race men and women, and the intelligence and culture to be found here equals that found in any other community. In many churches owned by Negroes one finds proof that the religious interests of the race have not been neglected here. There are 27 Baptist, 17 Methodists, 2 Presbyterian, 3 Christian, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Adventist and several missions which brings the total number of Negro churches here up to 50. That Louisville is a good field for the Negro physician is shown by the fact that there are 35 of them here with from fair to good practice. Twelve Negro lawyers are here to attend to race litigation, and four dentists are enjoying a fine practice. I learned, while here, that the future of the race in Louisville, along material lines depends largely upon the harmonious and active co-operation of the following men, who are really among Louisville's high types of progressive citizens, and they are: Wm. H. Steward, J. B. Cooper, C. H. Bullock, T. F. Parks, Rochelle Smith, S. W. Jordan, A. D. Porter, J. H. Hathaway, A. B. Ridley, A. E. Meyzeek, P. A. Curtis, H. E. Hall, W. W. Spradling, Guy W. Smith, T. F. Blue, E. A. Clark, Chas. H. Rogers, D. L. Ferguson, W. B. Mathews, David Stewart, Wm. H. Sheppard, W. J. Walls, W. T. Amiger, W. H. Perry, J. S. Colter, C. H. Parrish, Dr. E. D. Whedbee, W. A. Brown, H. D. Beck, and a few others. These men have it in their hands to make Louisville just as famous as a city of many Negro business men as a city of beautiful women.

MISS HARPER IS HEAD OF AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Gives Free Instruction in Domestic Science and Secures Positions

PHOTOGRAPHIC RETOUCHER

Negro Holds Responsible Position as Head Retoucher at Large Photographic Studio—Is Expert Photographer and Has Worked at Best Studios.

The investigations covering a period of several weeks, by representatives of THE AGE, as to the family conditions among Negroes in Harlem, have brought before the public many interesting families and individuals who are factors for good in the economic and social life of the people at large. This week is no exception.

Woman Head of Beneficial Association

Miss Rose E. Harper and her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, are buying the large private house of ten rooms which they occupy at 123 West 131st street. Miss Harper is president of the National Industrial and Beneficial Association, comprising about 300 members. The joining fee is $2.50, and monthly dues 40 cents. The benefits derived are free instruction in domestic science, the procuring of positions and $4 a week sick benefit. Miss Harper is the instructor, but the association plans to hire an additional instructor in the fall. The association has been in existence for a year. Donations are accepted from both colored and white, but the management is wholly under a committee of colored women. Miss Harper was a teacher in the schools of Abbeville, S. C., before coming to New York. Previous to her present undertaking she was a dressmaker.

Mr. Brown, brother of Miss Harper is a clerk in the post office, assigned to Station G, 51st street. Albert Harper, a brother, has been doorman at 220 West 138th street. Mrs. Lucia Price, a widow and sister of Mss Harper, is the mother of one daughte, Virginia, age 9. The second floor of the house is rented to

J. D. Phileen a South American and teacher of languages including English, French and German. The lower portion of the house is rented to the association, while the upper portion is used by Miss Harper and her relatives. Private houses on the order of the Harper-Brown house rent for $85 a month.

Retoucher at Rembrandt's Photo Studio.

William Edward Elcha, a roomer with Walter McClennan, 110 West 131st street, is head retoucher at Rembrandt's photographic studio at a salary of $18 weekly. Having much leisure time, Mr. Elcha takes home portraits and flash-light pictures. Mr. Elcha was apprentice for three years under Geo. H. Van Norman, vice-president of the Photographer's Association of New England. Served as staff photographer on the Bridgeport *Post*, a Bridgeport, Conn., newspaper, and was with White, the large photographic firm in New York City.

For three years Mr. Elcha had a studio in Springfield, Mass. Here the greater part of his patronage was white. He came to new York to open up a studio in a larger field. Mr. Elcha's room rent is $3 weekly.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McClennan, occupants of a large private house at 110 West 131st street, conduct a booking agency for musicians. Mr. McClennan is an all-around musician, playing the piano, drum, banjo and guitar. Mr. McClennan is also a tenor singer. Mrs. McClennan is housekeeper. She has been confined to her bed for two weeks, but is improving. Stopping with Mr. and Mrs. McClennan for the summer are Miss Julia Brandon and Mrs. D. S. Brandon, of Washington, D. C., sister and mother, and Miss Claudia Brandon, niece of Mr. and Mrs. McClennan.

Walter Goode, a roomer at 68 West 100th street, an ex-member of Troop 9 United States Calvary, is employed as packer and shipping clerk by the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Co., 240 Broadway. Business depression has caused the employed to cut Mr. Goode's salary from $15 to $12.50. Mr. Goode's wife died several months ago.

Pensioned for Life by Insurance Co.

Mrs. E. V. C. Eato, with whom Mr. Goode rooms, is a widow reported to be under pension by the Queens Insurance Co., William street. At the time of his death Mrs. Eato's husband was in the employ of the company. In consideration of his services, Mrs. Eato was given a life pension. There are five rooms to the flat. One room is for rent for $2.50 a week. C. C. Martin runs a furnished rooming house at 108 West 131st street, catering especially to Pullman porters and dining car men. His rooms rent for $3 and $4 each a week. Among the roomers are A. Watson, a Pullman porter on the New York Central Railroad; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dewitt. Mr. Dewtt is a porter on the New York Central and Mrs. Dewitt is in charge of the tea room at Wanamaker's; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nelson, a dining car waiter, and William Cummings, a cook on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of the twelve rooms in the house, two are vacant.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe F. Waterman have a large apartment of seven rooms at 40 West 131st street. Mr. Waterman is a carpenter and although he has no steady place to work, he is employed all the time receiving on an average of $3 a day. Mrs. Agnes Maude Waterman, the wife, does laundering and is not able to do all the work which comes to hand. There are four lodgers in the house. The three rooms rented bring $12 a week, while the apartment rents for $35 a month.

Albert Demps has an apartment of three rooms at 167 West 133d street. He has been shipping clerk and packer for Henlein & Greentree, 28 West 25th street, for three years, at a salary which averages $16 a week. Mr. Demps has full charge of all the stock of the company, which carries a large supply of ladies outer garments. Mr. Demps pays $16 a month rent.

Mrs. Pearl R. Bartley, a widow, has an apartment of three rooms and is housekeeper for Sidney Henlien at his residence, 228 West 72nd street. Mr. Henlien and his partner, who are out of the city half the year, leave Mrs. Bartley in full charge of the house. She receves $8 a week and board and pays $17 a month rent.

Lucius C. Jones and his cousin Claudius Pettet are roomers at 28 West 131st street with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fidler of the team of Fidler and Shelton.

Mr. Jones has a tailoring business of his own at 431 Lenox avenue. Hs has many well known men among his customers. He employs one man in the shop and has the services of an apprentice. Mr. Pettet is the apprentice under Mr. Jones. He expects to enter the New York evening school this term. The room rent is $4 weekly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bonner have an apartment of five rooms at 40 West 131st street, rent being $25 a month. Mr. Bonner is a Pullman porter, running between New York and Buffalo on the D. L. and W. Railroad.

LOOKING OVER ST. LOUIS.

Famed for Its Colored Society—Socially and Industriously Considered.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Visiting this city as a representative of, and in the interests of, the National Negro Business League, I naturally went into conditions here more thoroughly than the casual visitor would. Next to Washington, perhaps, St. Louis has been famed most for its colored society and its almost unexampled hospitality. Its large number of colored school teachers, drawn from every section of the country, and representing the best institutions of higher and technical education, gives to the city a cultured community as does Washington's more than five hundred colored teachers give to that city an air of culture. Secure in their professions of culture and conscious of much "higher" education, the colored people of St. Louis had for years neglected that basic foundation for permanent and substantial progress—"business." There is a revival on here now, or, to be more exact, an awakening to the unexcelled opportunities offered the race for the development of the business side of life. While not in the least neglecting either culture or the so-called "higher" education, the colored people of this city, inspired by the achievements of colored business men in other cities, and encouraged by the local Negro Business League, are branching out rapidly and successfully into various lines of business activities. St. Louis is a wonderful field for development of Negro business enterprises—it is almost a virgin field. One of the most complete and best stocked gents' furnishing stores conducted by colored men in the country is that of Clark & Smith in this city. The largest by far and most modernly equipped steam laundry in the country conducted by colored men is to be found in this city, employing some forty hands. The colored drug stores, print shops, grocery stores, newspapers and cafes controlled by colored men in this city are equal to the best. St. Louis' more than 40,000 colored population has awakened to the fact that patronage given to colored business and professional men will bring handsome returns in the way of increased opportunities for young colored men and women to become clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., in the business houses and offices conducted by colored men. St. Louis' colored (public) schools are the best in the country—best buildings, best equipped, best managed, and they possess a corps of the best prepared principals and teachers. No city compares with St. Louis for the number of its magnificent colored churches, and no city's colored pulpiteers surpass in preparedness, eloquence or race devotion the colored ministers of this city. Here is a galaxy of fully prepared divines. I was, of course, most particularly interested in learning the business progress being made here among colored men—their material progress rather than their religious progress—and consequently had little time to go into the achievements of the fifty-seven colored churches here. I have found, however, that where a city's religious interests and educational needs are conserved by excellent schools and many ample churches, a safer foundation exists upon which to rear a business superstructure. I ascertained, during my four days' stay here, and after careful investigation, that the colored people of this city have $150,000 invested in business enterprises; that they own $250,000 worth of real estate—bought and paid for, and that $147,000 is on deposit in the banks of this city to the credit of colored men and women. I also found that colored men and women engaged in business and the professions here are injecting into their work rare energy and admirable personal service, which usually makes for success. Most of the colored business houses here were visited by me personally, so I therefore have first-hand information as to their conduct. So far the race's business activities in this city are restricted to the following: Gents' furnishings, grocery stores, meat markets, drug stores, coffees and teas, undertakers, livery, shoe repairing, notion stores, landscape gardening, theaters cafes, laundry, hair colleges, printing shops, newspaper publishing and marble works. The business zone, however, is being extended each year, and it is not improbable that the colored people of St. Louis will, in a few years, have business enterprises to meet every requirement of an educated, growing popula-

tion.

The Local Negro Business League here, which had been but recently organized, is splendidly officered by and composed of live men, its president being that most excellent and successful and public-spirited man, Mr. W. C. Gordon, who, beginning life about twenty years ago with less than $300 saved from his salary and tips as a Pullman car porter, now requires six figures to tell of his possessions. The local League here has become an enthusiastic and potent factor in propagating the doctrine of business and patronizing colored business and professional men.

In few places visited have I been offered greater opportunities and facilities for getting a line on material progress than here, and nowhere was I shown greater courtesies or extended greater hospitality, and especially at the hands of the colored business men here.

The seven colored lawyers, the equal number of colored dentists and the twenty-one colored physicians here are all topnotchers in their respective professions, and appear to be enjoying splendid practice—a thing their ability deserves and warrants. C. K. Robinson, one of the most public-spirited colored men I have ever met, is making marked success here in the printing business, and Dr. Ernest Harris, a thorough business man as he is a thorough pharmacist, as the proprietor of two drug stores, is registering a high water mark of success. Mr. Ferguson has given to St. Louis, in "The Grill," one of the finest equipped cafes, with the best cusine, to be found under colored management in the country, and the race here is proving its demand for real service by patronizing well "The Grill." The interests of the race here in the Mound City are most ably championed by two race newspapers, which stand out among the best published and edited.

Among the men here who are pushing the business spirit among colored men are: W. C. Gordon, C. K. Robinson, Dr. Ernest Harris, William Osborn, A. Russell, L. L. Williams, T. J. Nevins, R. H. Stanton, W. H. Mosby, Ficklin, Ferguson, Calloway, Clark and Smith. These, with other members of the local Negro Business League, by their activity, along business lines, constitute a most hopeful sign of a business future. The colored people here occupy and own some beautiful residences, and the desire to own a home has become almost a mania. While here I had an opportunity to renew an old acquaintance with Prof. Richard Cole, principal of one of the largest colored schools here, whom I knew familiarly years ago as "Dick" Cole, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is still the vigorous and optimistic man he was thirty years ago, and is a splendid asset to the schools of this city. Under the inspiration of the fine local Negro Business League here, the colored people here have added "business" to religion and education as prime factors in racial development, and expect to make this trinity —religion, education and business—solve the problem. And the religious are putting business into their religion.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Negroes of Youngstown, numbering 5,000 people are prosperous and enterprising, owning property in homes and in personal effects of more than $50,000 and church property about $50,000.

Negroes are members of the bricklayers and carpenters' unions which have white members. Skilled and unskilled artisans receive wages from $6.75 to $5.25 a day of eight hours. Youngstown is rivaling Pittsburgh in the manufacture of steel and offers an opportunity to Negroes.

The Nashville Globe gives the following interesting facts about Negroes in Nashville:

Nashville Negroes have two banks and another about to be started.

Nashville is the home of three Negro bishops: Bishop Evans Tyree, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishop C. H. Phillips, of the C. M. E. Church and Bishop I. B. Scott, African bishop of the M. E. Church.

Nashville has a school for blind Negro boys and girls.

Nashville has at least ten Negroes estimated to be worth $100,000.

Nashville Negro population supports only 11 soft drink stands operated by Negroes.

Nashville Negroes have over 40 colored physicians.

Nashville Negroes have three drug stores.

Nashville Negroes control 7 office buildings.

Nashville has 35 Missionary Baptist churches.

Nashville has 8 Primitive Baptist churches.

Nashville has 16 African Methodist Episcopal churches.

Nashville has 7 Methodist Episcopal churches.

Nashville has 2 Congregational churches.

Nashville has 1 Catholic church.

Nashville has 3 Colored Methodist Episcopal churches.

Nashville has 3 Episcopal churches.

Nashville has 3 Christian churches.

Neshville has 3 Presbyterian churches.

Cities, Property, Etc. - 1914
(See also Under Progress)

What the Ten Thousand Negroes Are Doing. The Scene Of the Next Negro Business League Conference.

Indianapolis Freeman
2 - 21 - 14.

(By Ralph W. Tyler.)

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—To the "down easterner" the city of Muskogee, and the state of Oklahoma are "beyond the confines of civilization;" localities where the yet moccasined, feather-bedecked and blanket-robed Indians roam and where the movies cowboy breaks the monotony by shooting up the town in the good old fashioned way. It is hard to convince those who live east of the Mississippi, and who have never come this way, that this town, 1,248 miles from the nation's capital, is a beautiful city, with asphalt paved streets, and cement sidewalks; with residences and business blocks for pretentiousness the equal of those in any of the far eastern cities of the same size; that business enterprise, culture and refinement is as much a prized commodity as in the New England or middle western states, and that the Indian and cowboy are neither as numerous, picturesque or as bally bad as the movies display them. There are more gunmen in New York City than in all Oklahoma. One feels isolated out here, but it is a delightful, compensating isolation, for nowhere is there hospitality more generous; nowhere are there men and women more robustly honest, and nowhere is a stranger made to feel more at home than in Oklahoma. One has but one regret on reaching this city and that is the regret at leaving.

There are ten thousand negroes in this city, they forming one-third of the total population. That they are a thrifty set is shown by their real estate holdings which aggregate $1,500,000; the $150,000 they have invested in business enterprises, and their cash in bank which will total, conservatively, $60,000, and their per capita wealth of $142.08. That they are an intelligent set is shown by their splendid schools, public and private, their very efficient corps of teachers, their 17 churches, some of which for beauty, commodiousness and cost would do credit to cities with a far larger Negro population. And here intelligence and clean morals among Negro ministers is the rule, not the exception. This ten thousand Negro population supports well 18 Negro physicians, 3 dentists, 14 lawyers and 50 merchants. What city of ten thousand Negroes east of the Mississippi can show a better record? How many can equal this showing? The 80 Negro teachers in this city will compare favorably for ability with the white teachers of this or any other city, and for enthusiasm shown in their work, their interest in racial uplift work few cities can produce their peers.

The delegates and visitors who will come to this city next August to attend the National Negro Business League will not only meet with a revelation in Negro progress, but they will receive an inspiration from these hustling, progressive, intelligent Muskogeeites. The finest, largest and most modern clothing store conducted by a Negro is here in Muskogee and it vies in volume of trade and the largeness and character of stock carried, with the best white clothing stores in this city, or eastern city of the same size. And T. J. Elliott, who established and now conducts this store, began his business career by carrying a bolt of cloth over his shoulders soliciting orders for tailor-made clothes. Adjoining Mr. Elliott's clothing store is the finest dry goods store—a real, up-to-date dry goods store, conducted by J. W. Adams, and conducted with marvelous success. And nowhere in this country is there an art studio and photograph gallery conducted by a Negro, the equal of the one here owned and operated by Mr. Green. It has not its counterpart, for size, furnishings and artisticness, among Negroes in the country, and has few equals among the whites. Some of the other lines of business conducted by Negroes in this city are drug stores, four in number; insurance, undertaking, groceries, tailor shops, print shops, laundries, confectionaries, cafes, harness making, etc. It is estimated the Negro business concerns here do an annual gross business of $600,000.

The Negro attorneys here are a keen, brilliant set of men, the most prominent being Messrs. Stewart, Brown, Lilly, McRea, Twine, Jefferson, and W. Scott Brown, a former Cleveland boy. The physicians are not only skillful, likewise the dentists, but like the attorneys they take a very active interest in everything looking to racial progress. I found that Ohioans have invaded this healthy, robust, hustling new state in the southwest, for here I met Herbert A. Clark, a former Cincinnatian, who ersides here, and conducts the Wagoner American, one of the best race newspapers published, over in Wagner, fourteen miles from Muskogee. His wife, who is musical director of the public schools here; Attorney Twine, an one time Xenia, Ohio, boy; W. Scott Brown, a successful attorney, who formerly lived in Cleveland, and Mrs. Avenger, teacher in the public schools, formerly Miss Trent, of Columbus, O. Finding so many old acquaintances from my native state so far from the old "base of supplies" naturally increased the pleasure of my stay here. But had these not been here, Muskogee's proverbial hospitality would have made me feel at home.

One thing commendable which this city maintains, is a real live Local Business League, and this is the headquarters of the State Negro Business League, a most splendidly active organization.

The City Council of Philadelphia last year appropriated $5,000 of the city's funds to entertain the National Negro Business League when it met in this city last August. Some idea and the co-operative spirit, race pride and race progress prevailing here may be found in the fact that the members of Oklahoma State Negro Business League will themselves contribute $5,000 this year to entertain the National League when it meets in this city in August next. The various committees in charge of preparations for entertaining the national body are just as active, just as earnest now, six months in advance of the meeting, as if the meeting were but a few days off. Unquestionably the meeting this year at Muskogee will break all previous records for attendance, enthusiasm and results, and Muskogee will be prepared to take care of all who come.

One of the most enthusiastic race men in this city and state, is T. J. Elliott, and he has innoculated all with his enthusiasm. He is justly popular because he is an active quantity in every racial effort, and is representing his section on the Executive Committee of the National league. He is, figuratively, burning up Oklahoma. On entering the state my only regret was that I would have to leave, and I am looking forward eagerly to a return, and all who come to this city, and to this state, cannot help but feel the same, for in Muskogee, and in Oklahoma, the race is bounding on to success, making rapid progress, educationally and materially, in spite of Jim-crow car laws, and grandfather disfranchising laws. The first is effective because of executive power behind it; the second is proving abortive because the Negroes are rapidly qualifying under the very law which was aimed at disqualifying. The abortiveness of the second must, eventually, annul the first. This city has many splendid men and excellent women of the race, and these are responsible for the great progress one finds here among Negroes. Fertile lands and great oil deposits are making Negroes rich out

HAS THE INCOME FROM $300,000

Mrs. Guy, Formerly of Texas, Now Residing in New York Said To Be Wealthy.

WOMAN CHEF'S ADVANCE

In Charge of Large Restaurant with Five Under Cooks, Serving One Meal Daily to Four Hundred People.

9-YEAR OLD WOULD PREACH

Little Thomas Wernham, Son of Mrs. Mabel Wernham, Aspires to be a Minister—His Mother Will Give Free Embroidery Lessons in Emanuel School.

The investigation made by a representative of THE AGE into family conditions in Harlem shows that those who have succeeded best are those who have had a purpose and then directed all their efforts to that end. Those out of work are not particularly fitted for any special line of employment. Many hold positions of trust and responsibility.

The results are as follows:

A Woman Chef Cook.

Mrs. Rebecca Ridley and her daughter, Mrs. Esther Cousa, have an apartment of six rooms at 280 East 156th street. Mrs. Ridley, a native of Oxford, N. C., came to New York with her children, her husband having died in the South twenty-seven years ago. A lover of her profession as cook, she has risen steadily until now she is a chef cook, with five cooks under her, at R. C. Bunnis' restaurant, 27 William street. Mrs. Ridley's hours are from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., and she does not work on any holidays or Sundays. However, she usually arrives at the restaurant about 8:30 a. m. Mrs. Ridley serves only a mid-day lunch from 11:45 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., but serves between 300 and 400 people each day. Her watchword is patience and when anything goes wrong her exclamation is "Bless the Lord." She then proceeds to work as if nothing had happened. She is a devout church worker.

Mrs. Esther Cousa, daughter of Mrs. Ridley, a widow, is a manicure and masseuse, catering to women who are her regular customers. During the summer Mrs. Cousa conducts a summer school, teaching the art of massaging and manicuring to many pupils. Mrs. Cousa and Mrs. Ridley both receive a comfortable income. They pay $14 a month rent for six rooms.

Gideon Ridley, a son of Mrs. Ridley, and his wife, Lillian, with an apartment at 141 West 138th street, have one son. Mr. Ridley is a bank messenger, employed at 56 William street. Another son, John, lives in Philadelphia.

Little Tommie Wernham Wants to Preach.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wernham occupy an apartment at 44 West 136th street, and are the parents of a son, Thomas, 9 years. Young Thomas, who attends Public School No. 89, is aspiring to be a minister. Mr. Wernham is a Pullman porter, running between New York and Chicago. Mrs. Wernham took a course in embroidery at the evening school. She is planning to teach the same work free of charge. Last year Mrs. Wernham crocheted fifty-three hand bags, receiving $3 and $4 apiece for them. Mr. and Mrs. Wernham rent out one room, which assists in the rent of $32 each month.

Mrs. Jennie Baynard has four rooms at 4 East 134th street. Her husband died several years ago. With her live three children, Fletcher Baynard, age 23, at present unemployed and having no regular occupation; Miss Eitha Baynard, unemployed, but when working does general housework, and Leroy Baynard, 15 years, attending Public School 89. Mrs. Baynard works out by the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Humphries, who reside at 136 West 136th street, own the two private houses, Nos. 134 and 136 West 136th street. The house at 134 is leased to Mrs. Gilman, who takes lodgers, among who is Counselor Wilford Smith.

A Woman from Texas Worth $300,000

Mrs. Nellie Guy, of Texas, is a boarder with Mr. and Mrs. Humphries. Mrs. Guy is a woman of independent fortune, and is reputed to be worth $300,000. Roderich Johnson, Levi Glover and Marshal Hanson occupy a large room with Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, for which they pay $5 a week. Mr. Glover is a Pullman porter, running between New York aand New Orleans. Mr. Johnson is employed at the Hotel Normandie, and Mr. Hanson is a dining car waiter on the New York Central. Mr. Hanson is the promoter of a proposed amusement park to be situated in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Humphries has been employed for a number of years at Sixth avenue and 36th street, in a slaughter house.

Townsend Has Responsible Position.

William E. Townsend and wife, Mrs. Emly, have a five-room apartment at 47 East 132d street. Mr. Townsend is the shipping and stock clerk at the large house of Krugman and Petz. He has held this position for two years, having under him several white employers. Mr. Townsend is responsible for this department of the concern. Mr. Townsend is a native of Oyster Bay, L. I. While in this village he attended school and worked after school hours at a grocery store for $3.50 a week. Coming to New York 18 years ago, he was switchboard operator at 1184 Madison avenue for a number of years; porter at Ohenstein, 79th street and Lexington avenue; porter for a tobacco concern at 214 Pearl street for five years, receiving a salary of $10 and finally $11 a week. The work proving too heavy at the last position, Young Townsend, armed with a five years' recommendation, applied to Lindner and Bartshen for a position and his application was accepted. Mr. Townsend remained with Lindner and Bartshen seven years. During that time his salary was raised from $12 to $14 a week. He has been with his present employer two years at a salary of $16 a week. Mr. Townsend supports his mother, Mrs. Margaret Townsend, and wife. His rent is $19 a month.

William H. Hogans, 47 East 132d street, and wife, nee Susie Isabella Dorsey, of Maryland, are the parents of two children, William Dennis, 2 years, and Cornelia Isabella, 5 months. Mr. Hogans is a freight elevator operator at 222 Fourth avenue, receiving a compensation of $10 a week. He makes $6 or $7 each week extra. Last year Mr. Hogans, who is aspiring for the ministry, graduated from the evening school, receiving a medal, a second prize, with 1,000 pupils contesting, for prize speaking. Mr. Hogans held a church at Graves End for two years, but gave it up in order to better pre- himself

MOUND CITY'S PROGRESS.

(BY RALPH W. TYLER.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—Visiting this city as a representative of and in the interest of the National Negro Business League, I naturally went into conditions here more carefully than would the casual visitor. Next to Washington, perhaps, St. Louis has been most famed for her colored society. Its large number of colored school teachers, drawn from every section of the country, and representing the best institutions of higher education, gives to the city a cultured community as does Washington's more than 500 colored teachers give to that city an air

of culture. Secure in their professions of culture and conscious of much "higher" education, the colored people of St. Louis for years neglected that basic foundation for permanent and substantial progress—"business."

There is a revival on here now—a business revival, and, while not neglecting either culture or the so-called "higher" education, the colored people of St. Louis, inspired by the achievements of colored business men in other cities, and encouraged by its local Negro Business League, are branching out rapidly and successfully into various lines of business activities.

One of the most complete gents' furnishing stores conducted by colored men in the country is to be found here in this city. The largest and most modern steam laundry owned and operated by colored men is one of St. Louis' boasted colored enterprises. The colored drug stores, print shops, grocery stores, newspapers and cafes equal the best to be found in other parts of the country. And St. Louis' 40,000 colored population has awakened to the fact that patronage of their colored business and professional men will bring to them handsome returns in the shape of increased opportunities for young colored men and women to become clerks, bookkeepers and employes in the business houses and offices conducted by colored men.

St. Louis' colored schools are the best in the country—best buildings, best equipped, best managed and possessing a corps of the best prepared teachers. No city compares with St. Louis for the magnificence of its colored churches, and no city's colored pulpiteers surpass in eloquence and preparedness the colored ministers of this city, nor in their race devotion.

I was, of course, particularly interested in learning of business progress here among colored men and women—of their material advancement. I ascertained, after four days' careful investigation, that the colored people of this city have $150,00 invested in business enterprises; that they own $250,000 worth of real estate; that race men and women engaged in business and professions are injecting into their work rare energy and an admirable personal service which makes for success. I also ascertained that the race is represented as owners and conductors of the following businesses: Gents' furnishings, groceries, meat markets, drug stores, coffee and teas, undertakers, livery, shoe repairing, notion stores, printing, publishing, horseshoeing, theatres, cafes, laundry, hair colleges, etc. I found that the local Negro Business League, recently reorganized, under that splendid business man, W. C. Gordon, has become a potent factor in propagating the doctrine of business, and the idea, or policy, of patronizing colored business houses and professional men. While here every opportunity was offered to get at the real facts concerning the race's progress along business lines. In few places have I had more courtesy extended or more unstinted hospitality than at the hands of the race here, and especially at the hands of St. Louis' colored business men and women.

The seven colored lawyers, the seven colored dentists and the twenty-one colored physicians are topnotchers in their respective professions, and appeared to be enjoying splendid practice, which their ability deserves and warrants. Dr. Ernest Harris and Dr. W. H. Mosby, druggists, have indicated race progress with their modernly furnished and largely stocked drug stores, the former having two stores. C. K. Robinson, one of the most public-spirited race men I have had the good fortune to meet, is making splendid success with his modern, up-to-date printing establishment, and one must go far to find a cafe to equal in appointments and cuisine the one conducted by Mr. Ferguson.

Among the men who are pushing the business spirit among colored people in this city, and who are untiring in their efforts to make the race commercially strong in this, Missouri's metropolis, are: C. K. Robinson, W. C. Gordon, Dr. Ernest Harris, William Osborn, L. L. Williams, A. Russell, T. J. Nevins, R. H. Stanton, W. H. Mosby, Messrs. Ficklin, Ferguson, Calloway, Clerk and Smith.

The cause of the race is most ably championed by two enterprising newspapers, which stand for the best among the members of the Fourth Estate. One of the most hopeful signs of preparation for making substantial progress is to be found in the activity of the local Negro Business League. This organization—the colored board of trade and the clearing house for colored business ideas—has become enthusiastic in its efforts to advance the race commercially.

The colored people occupy some beautiful homes, homes that are a credit to any race. While here I renewed an old acquaintance with Prof. Richard Cole, principal of one of the colored schools, whom I knew familiarly years ago as "Dick" Cole of Cincinnati. He is still the vigorous man of twenty-five years ago, and a splendid asset to the schools.

RAPID PROGRESS IN MOUND CITY

Activity of Afro-Americans In Missouri Metropolis.

BUSINESS IS GROWING FAST

In Culture Also Colored Population of St. Louis Is Showing the Way to Less Advanced Communities—Some of the Leaders of the Race and What They Are Doing.

By RALPH W TYLER.

St. Louis.—Visiting this city as a representative of and in the interest of the National Negro Business league, I naturally went into conditions here more carefully than the casual visitor. Next to Washington perhaps St. Louis has been famed most for her colored society. Its large number of colored schoolteachers, drawn from every section of the country and representing the best institutions of higher education, gives to the city a cultured community, as Washington's more than 500 colored teachers give to that city a superior air of culture.

Secure in their professions of culture and consciousness of much "higher" education, the colored people of St. Louis for years neglected that basic foundation for permanent and substantial progress—business. There is a revival on here now, a business revival, and, while not neglecting either culture or the so called "higher" education, the colored people of St. Louis, inspired by the achievements of colored business men in other cities and encouraged by its local Negro Business league, are branching out rapidly and successfully into various lines of activities.

One of the most complete men's furnishing stores conducted by colored men in the country is to be found here in this city, conducted by Clark & Smith. The largest and most modern steam laundry, owned and operated by colored men, is one of St. Louis' boasted colored co-operative enterprises. The drug stores, print shops, grocery stores, newspapers and cafes are now equal to the best to be found in other parts of the country.

The schools are among the best in the country—best buildings, best equipped, best managed and possessing a corps of the best prepared teachers. No city compares with St. Louis for the magnificence of its colored churches, and no city's colored pulpiteers surpass in eloquence and preparedness the colored ministers of this city nor in their race devotion.

I was of course particularly interested in learning of business progress among our people. I ascertained, after four days' careful investigation, that the colored people of this city have $150,000 invested in business enterprises, that they own $250,000 worth of real estate and that the men and women engaged in business and professions are injecting into their work rare energy and an admirable personal service which makes for success. I also ascertained that the race is represented as owners and conductors of the following businesses: Men's furnishings, groceries, meat markets, drug stores, coffee and teas, undertakers, livery, shoe repairing, notion stores, printing, publishing, horseshoeing, theaters, cafes, laundry, hair culture, etc. I found the local Negro Business league, recently organized, under that splendid business man, W. C. Gordon, has become a very potent factor in propagating the doctrine of business and professional co-operation. While here every opportunity was offered to me to get at the real facts concerning the race's progress along business lines. In few places have I enjoyed greater courtesies.

Cities, Property - Etc. - 1919
(See also Under Progress)

RACE PROGRESS IN SAN ANTONIO SURPRISES WORLD

Afro-Americans Active in Every Walk of Life in Texas—Two Uniformed Policemen Among Astonishing Sights, and a Woman Dentist of Noteworthy Ability.

DR. J. A. WALTON RACE'S GREATEST BENEFACTOR

Young Man Forsakes Medicine and Surgery and Builds Modern Houses for His People—Citizens Have Large Business and Property Interests.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 7.—One is struck with astonishment at the sight of two Afro-American policemen patrolling the principal business street in this city. Afro-American policemen even in the Northern cities, because of their scarcity attract attention, but to find one in a Texas city causes astonishment. But this is not the only thing racial which causes astonishment when one has made a tour over and through San Antonio. Church edifices, school buildings, business blocks and pretty homes possessed by Afro-American citizens here incite one to marvel at progress being made by the race in this city. San Antonio has more good homes occupied by people of the race than any city in the country. Shacks which one frequently sees in many cities occupied by the poorer class of the race are almost unknown here, and because Dr. J. T. Walton, one of the most successful builders in the country, has erected nearly four hundred homes here for his race, these modern homes, whether pretentious residences or modest well-appointed cottages, displacing the unsanitary and uninhabitable shacks. Many of these nearly four hundred homes built by Dr. Walton he sold, after completion, to members of his race; others he has rented out to them at rentals that pay him a good dividend and yet so considerate as to make it possible for every member of his race who must rent to live in a neat, modern home. This city has an Afro-American population of 15,000—practically one-third of the city's total population. There is a decided Mexican air about San Antonio, the descendants of the Aztecs being numerous in this city that was thoroughly Mexican before the United States annexed Texas.

Harmony Between Races.

The relation, however, existing between whites and blacks and between blacks and Mexicans is perfectly cordial and mutually helpful, friction being reduced to such a low minimum it is hardly observable. The Afro-American down here is aspiring to economic independence, and this is shown by the number of business establishments now in existence and the number projected. Two drug stores (both of which are fine and well-conducted establishments), a steam laundry, life insurance company, real estate, plumbing, poultry farming, automobile trucking, printing, undertaking, tailoring, contracting and groceries are a few of the business activities in which men of the race are engaged in this city and in which they have invested a considerable amount of capital. The local Negro Business League here, of which Dr. Walton is president, is a strong factor in inducing members of the race to engage in business and members of the race to patronize those of the race in business. There are four public schools here and they are among the best school buildings I have seen provided for the race in the South. The race teachers here receive the same salary white teachers receive for the same grade of work, and this, being so unusual in the South, is another fact to excite astonishment and approval in San Antonio. There are nineteen churches here—eight Baptist, four M. E., two A. M. E., two Catholic, one Episcopalian and two Church of God. There are thirty-two teachers here, ten physicians, two lawyers and three dentists. Among the latter is a lady who extracts, fills and makes teeth with the ability of a male dentist.

Dr. Walton's Great Work.

Dr. Walton, who has done so much for his race in this city, was a practicing physician up to within six or seven years ago. Seeing the need of decent homes for his race here, he began building homes on a small scale, being his own architect and contractor. The demand for modern homes increasing, he gave up the practice of medicine, a profession in which he was a great success, and turned his attention exclusively to building homes on a large scale, with the result that now nearly four hundred homes in this city, occupied by both races, stand to beautify San Antonio and emphasize the tower of strength Dr. Walton has been to the city and to his race. Although possessed of a fine competency, of fine handsome personality, culture and youth—for he is still a young man—Dr. Walton has been so busy building homes for his race he has never stopped to contemplate building a home for himself and one, and is therefore still heart-whole and fancy-free. It is estimated that the Afro-Americans in this city control $350,000 worth of real estate, and that they have $150,000 invested in business enterprises such as enumerated in this letter.

Many Co-operate.

A fine U. B. F. temple, with an auditorium and office rooms above and store rooms on the ground floor, was recently completed, of which W. Sidney Pittman was the architect and Wyndom Brothers of Birmingham, Ala., the contractors. It is a fine building, thoroughly modern, and one to which the race can point with pride. Among the men of the race here who co-operate with Dr. Walton in an effort to improve both the business, educational and civic conditions of the race are H. C. Childs, Dr. Wm. Drake, H. D. Parker, John A. Grumbles, F. E. Lewis, Emanuel Madison, G. W. Bouldin, J. O. Robinson, Prof. S. J. Sutton and Messrs. Blackson. In spite of the fact that he must compete against many thousand Mexican peons here who will work for the minimum wage, the Afro-American in San Antonio who depends upon the sweat of his brow to earn a living is making good, and largely for the reason that, while commanding a higher scale of wages for labor than the Mexican peon, he performs his labor vastly more intelligently and performs more of it than can or does his Aztec competitor. The material advancement of the race in this city bespeaks a future economic independence, and the educational strides being made by the race here under competent teachers in the public schools and well-equipped ministers is indeed most satisfying.

THE NEGROES OF TOPEKA

PUSHING RAPIDLY TO THE FRONT IN BUSINESS

KANSAS CAPITOL PROOF THAT DISCRIMINATION NOT INFERATIVE TO BUSINESS PROGRESS

Facts About Negroes of Topeka and the Success They are Making in Business

(By Ralph W. Tyler)

Topeka, Kan.—In my perambulations over the country, seeking information respecting the status of the race in the business world, I have not, as it might be suspected, confined my visits exclusively to the South, although that is a most interesting field for exploration, study and exploitation. I have visited sections in the East where many of the race study Greek and Latin, with no expectation of ever using a Greek hieroglyphic or ever tracing the Latin derivative of an Anglacized word. I have visited the Middle West, where the hurry chase for the "almighty dollar" precluded any rest, and I have visited out here in the Sun Flower State, the State an Ingalls made famous by his matchless eloquence, and a "Sockless' Jerry Simpson essayed to turn back its clock of progress with his wild, rustic theories. When I came to Topeka, I admit, I was not prepared to believe that the Negro in this section was making such splendid strides forward in the business world I find evidenced on every hand. The success the race is achieving out here in a business way furnishes a denial to the statement that it absolutely requires obstinate discrimination and segregation to usher the race into the business world. Out here in Topeka the Negro votes, his vote is counted, and he has been honored with responsible and lucrative offices. Out here his homes are not segregated, and he has a pretty fair chance to "mix with the populace on terms of intimacy without restriction."

They have a strong Local Business League here in Topeka, and in all my travels I have noted that wherever there exists a strong, active business league there we find the race making wonderfully rapid progress along business lines. While here I met, and was the guest of, Mr. John M. Wright, whose name and high standing is the pride of Topekans, white as well as black, and who is a man that has been untiring in his efforts to push Topeka Negroes to the fore in business, and in every other honorable way. There are forty-two lines of business activities in which the Negro is actively represented in this city, and fifteen trades and six professions in which he is engaged.

Although Topeka has a Negro population of but 5,000, the race here has $155,000 invested in business enterprises, and owns $700,000 worth of real estate. Kansas is a great farming State, and I find the Negro farmer out here keeps pace with the white farmer. There are one hundred successful Negro farmers and twenty Negro gardeners whose cultivated acres are either within the city corporate limits or so close thereto as to make them Topekans. There are seven Negro physicians, one dentist, two pharmacists, five lawyers, three trained nurses, and thirty teachers who make up this far western capital's Negro professional class. Here I find, as I did in many places in the South, our women are crowding into the business world and competing most successfully with the men. Mrs. John M. Wright manages, and with marked success, too, a theatre; Miss Lena Thompson is a successful baker, Mr. C. M. Ray conducts a chiropody parlor, Mrs. Elsie Clark leads in the millinery business, and Mrs. Guy manages an insurance office. Out here I find the bill poster is a Negro, John Spotts, that Ed. J. Bass is a florist, that J. M. Allen is a boilermaker, and these are lines of activity in which one seldom finds men of the race.

There is a pretty fair recognition, out here, of the "brother in black" in the distribution of political spoils as is shown by the fact that the city gives employment to thirty, the county four, the State to fifteen, and the Federal Government to eight. It was really encouraging, and even a revelation, to find the race represented in so many trades here where competition is keen, and the dominant race, numerically, greatly exceeds the Negro. Topeka boasts, and very properly, too, of one Negro baker, one blacksmith, one boiler maker, one cabinet maker, nineteen carpenters, seventeen chauffeurs, two electricians, two glaziers, one harness maker, two hand and two steam laundries, two stereotypers, three shoe repairers, two second-hand goods stores, seven plumbers, two merchant tailors, five job printers, four newspapers, one photographer, one picture framer, three flour, feed and grain

dealers, three hotels, eight painters, two paving and sewer contractors, three cigar stands, twelve brick and stone contractors, ten dressmakers, twelve dyers and cleaners, two confectioners, two life insurance companies, five cafes, five coal and wood dealers, six ladies' tailors, twelve music teachers, twelve grocers, and several other trades and business are represented by the race.

The public schools of Topeka are most admirably conducted, perfect harmony prevailing, and both pupils and teachers intelligently, and enthusiastically responding to the demand for more and better education for the race. Prof. John Harrison, a former Ohioan, is making great success here as principal of the high school, and the Board of Education has given him a fine modern, fireproof building. Prof. Roundtree, principal of one of the graded schools, is just as enthusiastically and intelligently equipping Negro boys and girls for advancement.

Frequently one forms an opinion of the occupants of a home by the character of the books the library contains, and frequently one judges a town by the character of the homes he finds. One is at once impressed with the neat, tasty, and beautiful homes he finds here owned and occupied by members of our race. These homes tell the story of progress being made by the race out here in Topeka. And the interior arrangement of these homes bespeak the quiet refinement of their occupants. I met, while here, the irrepressible Nick Chiles, editor and sole owner of The Plaindealer. Mr. Chiles is one Negro newspaper owner, at least, who is the living evidence that a Negro newspaper can be made to pay. The Plaindealer has one of the most complete newspaper plants of any Negro publication in the country, and is located in its own commodious building on the main street. The editor and owner also possesses, in fee simple, and without incumbrances, a beautiful city home and a fine farm just out from the city, along with other odds and ends that represent money made, and incidentally saved, in publishing a Negro newspaper. The Apex Theatre, on the main street, in the very heart of the business district, is a pretty and finely appointed Negro enterprise which Mrs. Wright manages.

Some years ago, in a national convention, a rural delegate arose and, waving his arms wildly, startled the convention with "What's the matter with Kansas?" "She's all right" came the chorus response. If some one should inquire of me "What's the matter with the Negroes of Topeka" I would promptly and enthusiastically respond, and because of the personal knowledge I have of them, and because of the progress I have witnessed among them, "They are all right." And I would add: "Wish they had many imitators in other cities."

A Kansas Negro does not have to remain here to register success, for, follow a Kansas Negro where you will, in that congested metropolis on the Hudson to the Nation's Capital, where undue leisure and kaliedoscopic administrations make for business sterility and suave dissembling, or down where Governor Colquit's fifteen rangers, in their humorously spectacular patrol of the Texas border, became a nightmare to a "watching and waiting" foreign policy, and you will find he is wooing and winning success. And those coming to Topeka become innoculated with this virus from success everywhere prevalent here.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

The Chicago Defender 4-17-14

calls attention to the progress made in that city by the Afro-Americans which is highly gratifying. As a usual thing, the newspapers give more space to our faults than to our virtues. And we ourselves are to blame in a measure for this state of affairs. Not because we would have it so, but because we think too little of our achievements or are afraid the other fellow will get a little deserved credit. Some member of the race in Philadelphia has been interested enough to find out that there are in that city 200 clergymen, 60 physicians, 32 dentists, 9 lawyers, 75 stenographers, 204 clerks and copyists, 117 musicians, 45 graduate nurses, 15 druggists, 297 retail merchants, 29 blacksmiths, 250 postal clerks, 10 wholesale merchants, 72 upholsterers, 6 roofers, 24 plasterers, 10 paperhangers, 57 painters, 208 brick and stone masons, 176 iron and steel workers, 96 carpenters, 20 engineers, 2 drug stores, 2 hospitals, 14 building and loan associations, a bank handling over a $1,000,000 annually, and other business enterprises. A magnificent showing, truly, but one that Chicago can more than duplicate; in fact, there is no city in the country where Afro-Americans are so far advanced along all lines. Every variety of store and business is here represented and enjoys the confidence and support of all the people, both white and black. Our doctors, lawyers and dentists have risen to heights undreamed of in other cities. We are a factor to be reckoned with politically. The demon prejudice, which now and ther attempts to get a foothold in this Northern city, is immediately crushed because brains and not brawn has been used as a weapon of defense. And Chicago would have little cause to complain along that line were it not for the constant immigration of ignorant, shiftless Southerners, who unless constantly guided, undo all that has been done. It has been suggested several times in these columns that a Boosters' Club be organized. It would stimulate the growth of business and in divers ways be of inestimable value to the community. Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon her splendid race showing. We must not forget the motto of Chicagoans is "I Will."

Cities, Property, Etc. — 1914.
(See also Under Progress)

DALLAS PEOPLE ADVANCE DESPITE LIMITATIONS

23,000 Afro-Americans Forming One-Fourth of Texas City's Entire Population Make Splendid Progress Under Capable Leadership.

EDUCATION IS PROMINENT FACTOR.

Six Public Schools With Sixty-Eight Teachers Necessary to Instruct the Children—$300,000 Invested in Business and $600,000 Worth of Taxable Property to Race's Credit.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

Dallas, Tex., July 31.—There are 23,000 Afro-Americans in this city, forming one-fourth of the total population of the city. One who spends a little time here among the members of the race soon discovers that these 23,000 Afro-Americans also form one-fourth of the city's energy. I found little or no whining here. Recognizing their present limitations, and the odds against them, the race in this city, under capable leadership, is spending no time in deploring, but rather their energies and their time is expended on a constructive program that must ultimately remove limitations and destroy the odds now against the race. Dallas is one beautiful city, whose residences suggest to the visitor that he is in some northern city, famed for the architectural beauty of its homes. The vast amount of commerce, building operations and industrial enterprises here suggests to the visitor that he is in some bustling mart of commerce east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. Dallas boasts of one of the strongest local Negro business leagues in all Texas, and for that matter in the country. The co-operative spirit engendered by a business league, and the activity resultant therefrom invariably makes for business progress. The race's business men in this city have $300,000 invested in business enterprises: $600,000 of the city's taxable property belongs in fee simple to the members of the race who reside here, and $50,000 of the cash that is stored away in the vaults of Dallas banks is deposited to the credit of men and women of our race.

Dallas has been enjoying an unprecedented business boom, and the establishment here, by the federal government, of a regional bank served only to increase business, and draw attention to this Texas' metropolis as a wonderfully progressive city, and a city whose future has practically no limitations. In all the progress being made here, the race is largely contributing, and in all the business success being achieved here the race is sharing.

Value Race Ability.

I met Mr. W. Sidney Pittman here, an architect than whom there is non better, and he told me of his success here. Coming from Washington, where his architectural ability was well known, but little employed by his own people, the race here in Dallas recognized and employed his abilities. Here they place a premium upon ability and efficiency possessed and shown by one of their own, rather than a discount. Mr. Pittman is enjoying prosperity here that is in contradistinction to what he enjoyed in the North, and in every movement for racial betterment he is an active, helpful factor. Largely through his efforts the local business league was given new life. W. E. King, sole editor and proprietor of The Dallas Express, one of the very best race newspapers published in the country, has done more, perhaps, than any single man to advertise Dallas, and to accelerate race advancement here. Incidentally, it might be stated that The Dallas Express has one of the best plants, has a larger weekly payroll to meet (and it meets it regularly) and the largest advertising clientele and subscription list than any race newspaper in this section.

The race here in Dallas recognizes that business, education and religion should go hand in hand, and while making rapid and wonderful material progress here, the educational and religious advancement is not lagging. Twenty-four churches here conserve the religious interests of the race, and six public schools, with sixty-eight efficient teachers conserve the educational interests of the race. I was much pleased with the character of the school buildings here for pupils of the race. They are substantial, modernly equipped and sanitary buildings, and I was advised that the whites are very considerate of the requests made by the race for improved educational facilities. The amicable relation existing between the two races here is one of the very encouraging signs which points to that unrestricted freedom that is the hope of us all.

State Stands for Progress.

Texas, one observes, is trying its utmost to dispell the long-time held belief that the state stands for race retardence. The appropriations made down here for Afro-American schools—greater than any southern state, and the helpful assistance given by white men to men of the race in business—indicates a condition just the opposite to that which the average calamitous Afro-American who fifteen or two thousand miles to the north of here, insists, exists. The average northerner picks out some injustice meted out to some member of the race down here and emphasizes it as the rule, rather than the exception. If he should come to Dallas and behold the prosperity of the race, the very amicable feeling existing between the two races, note the culture here, and look at the exterior and interior of the homes here, he would conclude that the picture is not quite as bad as painted, that the flagrant cases of injustice he features is far more the exception than the rule, and who would learn that an Afro-American's liberty here, and the scope of his privileges, outside of railroad accommodations, is not one whit behind what the race enjoys in many northern cities.

There are sixty-eight teachers, sixteen physicians, four dentists and five lawyers to make up the race's professional class in Dallas. There are six business corporations, twenty-five excellent grocery stores, two drug stores, one moving picture theater, one hotel, a number of well-conducted cafes, real estate agencies, a furniture store, three undertakers, automobile repair shop, and a number of enterprising contractors here to represent the race's diversified business activities.

Substantial Citizens in Background.

As a rule, when one inquires as to who are the prominent race men in any city, those who hold some petty or considerable office, or who confine their operations almost exclusively to political agitation, are pointed out as the "most prominent" citizens. In my travels I have discovered that the real potent factors in race advancement are most frequently the men and women about whom little is said or written—those prominent in educational, religious, and especially business life of the community. In this city I find that among the men who have made possible the prosperity the race is now enjoying here, and who are providing for a splendid future are: Dr. B. R. Bluitt, Rev. A. S. Jackson, J. C. Jordan, N. W. Harlee, S. C. Block, D. Romen, F. P. Mayes, Rev. S. F. Watson, Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Jake Ward, W. E. King, Dr. M. C. Cooper, Dr. J. W. Anderson, Rev. C. W. Abington, S. R. Johnson, D. V. Hooper, W. Sidney Pittman, R. L. Loggins, H. Strickland, E. T. Williams, and the very active president of the local business league. Texas, an empire in area, has as many thrifty, progressive and ideally helpful race men and women as can be found in any state in this country, and the race in Dallas, although unsung are its achievements, is registering a mark of success that is unsurpassed by those in any other city.

SEVEN FAMILIES HAVE A MONTHLY INCOME, $565

Twenty Persons Constitute the Households, Eleven of Them Breadwinners

MADE GOOD AS SECRETARY

Montrose Thompson Makes High Record in Canadian Business School and Is Given Important Position with Theatrical Manager.

The result of the housing conditions investigation made by a representative of THE AGE during the past week shows that seven families of twenty persons earn $565 a month, an average for each member of about $28.25 a month. These families pay $134 monthly for rent, an average of $6.70 a month for each person. Of these twenty people, eleven are bread-winners; the other nine are dependents, being either too young or too disabled to work.

Woman Supports Three Invalids.

Miss Mary Brown, with a large apartment of six rooms at 65 West 131st street, takes care of three invalids—two sisters, Mrs. Corrie Sweney, who is a widow, and Miss Ethel Brown, and her mother, Mrs. H. Brown, who is eighty years of age. Miss Brown is the only one in the family able to work. She is employed as head maid in a large rooming house on the Battery, receiving as compensation $15 a week salary and about $6 a week in tips. Usually one room is rented out to a lodger at $4 a week, but it is vacant now.

Peter Parriz, 1[illegible] West 136th street, with his wife, Florence Parriz (nee Chamberlain), a native of New York City, has an apartment of four rooms. Mr. Parriz, who during this dull season has been unemployed for three weeks, is a cigarmaker, receiving between $3 and $4 a day. Mr. Parriz, who keeps a careful account of his earnings, estimates that he earns during a year an average of $2.50 a day, about $900 a year. Mr. Parriz's occupation is precarious in that he is able to obtain employment only for short periods. Mrs. Parriz is a waitress employed at 221 West 45th street for the past two years. Her salary is $25 a month. Mr. Parriz pays $18 a month rent.

Man and Wife's Income $18 a Week.

W. D. Bowen and wife, Mrs. Lucy Bowen, have an apartment of four rooms at 114 West 135th street. Mr. Bowen is a barber, employed at 106 West 135th street, and is just beginning to secure a few customers, having been employed in the shop only three weeks. He was formerly employed at J. W. Anderson's shop, Fifth avenue and 132d street. Before coming to New York he owned a shop in Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Bowen is employed for the summer in the Catskills at the Claremont-on-the-Catskills, Haines Falls, N. Y., as second cook. The income of the two is $18 a week.

Mrs. Cora Lane and her daughter, Mrs. Marie Hall, have an apartment of four rooms at 242 West 59th street. Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Hall are separated from their husbands. Mrs. Lane is the steady bread-winner, working as ladies' maid, but at present she is employed in the Royal Laundry, 243 West 59th street. Mrs. Hall has been ill for several months and unable to work. She is the mother of one son, James, who is too young to attend school. Mamie Davis is a roomer with Mrs. Lane. She is unemployed at present. The income of the family is estimated to be $15 a week. The rent is $20 a month, steam heat included.

Holds Secretary's Position.

O. Montrose Thompson, 5 West 131st street, is secretary to Harry Sommers, manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, 38th street and Broadway, and has held this position for five years. Mr. Thompson has succeeded because he is a hard worker and has that determination to stick to a purpose until he has accomplished it. In the West Indies he was a bookkeeper for Sproston's Dock Co., Limited, for a number of years. Thinking that the United States offered a future, Mr. Thompson came to this country in 1907. He attended DeWitt Clinton during the terms of 1907 and 1908. In 1909 he graduated from the Ontario Business College, completing a ten months' course in six months with an average of 97.5, the highest made by anyone in the thirty-two years of the school's existence. Equipped with a personal recommendation from the president of Ontario Business College, Mr. Thompson set out to find employment. He was finally given his present posi-

tion with a salary of $75 a month and additional pay for extra work. The writing of music is included in Mr. Thompson's duties. He is one of the organizers and president of the Stenographers' Association, which is not only a social body but has regular lectures and discussions of the current improvements and modern changes in the stenographic world.

The mother and father of James Perry, age 15 years, and Robert Perry, age 17 years, rooming respectively at Nos. 39 and 89 West 131st street, are dead. Their only relative is a sister, Mrs. Lillian Forrester, 141 West 138th street, a seamstress and wife of Henry Forrester, a cigarmaker. James Perry is employed at A. P. Kerly, 102d street and Broadway, at $6 a week. Robert Perry is switchboard operator at 94th street and Broadway at the salary of $30 a month. James attends school, but Robert does not.

MEMPHIS, TENN., BUSINESS FEEDER FOR THREE STATES

White Merchants Make City Center for Pushing Their Wares Into Arkansas and Mississippi While Afro-Americans Remain at Standstill Through Lack of Co-operation.

MANY NOTED RACE MEN AMONG CITIZENS.

Ralph Tyler Says Individual Efforts Have Counted for Much But Co-operative Efforts Would Count for More—Million or More of Idle Money.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The possibilities this city offers to the race for industrial and commercial development, and an economic independency, is not exceeded by any other city in the country, and equaled by but few. Memphis is a commercial feeder for three states: Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. The white captains of industry here, having realized this have been pushing their wares into the three named states, and in return for their output securing capital to further develop and beautify this strategic business gateway. There are sixty thousand Afro-Americans here in this city, and employment for all, for Memphis is a great manufacturing center that utilizes Afro-American labor in preference to the foreign-speaking immigrants from the Latin and Slavonic countries. Beale street, the principal race business street, is lined with Greek restaurants of doubtful sanitation, whose patrons are exclusively Afro-Americans, and Jewish new and second-hand stores, whose sales are made almost exclusively to the Afro-American race, to none of whom they give employment. Memphis numbers among her race men some strong, intelligent and well-to-do men, who, if they harmoniously co-operated, would make this city the pace-setter for all race communities.

Co-operation Great Need.

I have visited Memphis three times within the past year and regretfully observed the lack of team-work on the part of the race. Race men in accord, and race men in opposition, frankly told me, without solicitation, that factional differences which ought not to exist, and the absence of cordial co-operation alone prevented the proper development of the possibilities lying all about them. Memphis is more a city of individual efforts than co-operative efforts, in so far as the race is concerned. The individual efforts have counted for much, but co-operative efforts would count for more. I repeat that Memphis has some strong race men, earnest race men, and men who are actually doing; men like Thomas H. Hayes, Robert Church, Dr. Terrell, Dr. Bentley, Attorneys Settle and Booth, Messrs. Clauson, Saunders, Scott, Roddy, Ward and others whom I might name. Were these men and others to come together in an effective business organization, pool their issues and cooperate Memphis would become, for the Afro-Americans of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, what it is for the whites of the three named states—a commercial center, and not only would it be dotted with retail stores, but wholesale houses and manufacturing establishments, owned and controlled and manned by men of the race, would be inspired into existence. There are two substantial and well-conducted race banks in Memphis.

Suggests Bank Merger.

The Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co., the oldest of the two financial institutions, and the Fraternal Savings Bank, were these two banks to merge they would, as one big, strong institution, command a larger working capital, draw a vastly larger number of individual depositors, and be in position to make amply secured loans that would develop Afro-American business enterprises here in this city. Not only this, but a bank formed by the merging of the two would give employment to a larger force of young men and women of the race than do the two now, working as separate institutions, for it would command a much larger individual deposit. Memphis presents a wonderful field for Afro-American operation and co-operation—a practically limitless field. If some race man here, unaffiliated with any of the inharmonious factions, or some man from the outside with a capacity for organizing and harmonizing, would enter the field, and by a master stroke cement erstwhile factions, Beale street for a full mile or more would be lined with race business houses whose employes would be all Afro-Americans and some of the crossing and parallel streets would be enlivened by race business houses. Until very recently Memphis' Negro Business League was inactive, and I have noted, as before mentioned, that in every city that maintained a live, active business league there was to be found co-operative efforts which resulted in the establishment and maintenance of many business enterprises; that where no business organization existed there you found the minimum, rather than the maximum, of business success.

Business League Clearing House.

A local business organization becomes a clearing house for business ideas, and a stimulant to co-operation. The race owns and occupies some beautiful residences in Memphis, the Clauson home on the aristocratic and beautiful boulevard, the homes of Thomas H. Hayes, Robert Church, Joseph Settle and Mr. Saunders being conspicuous because of their beauty and ampleness. Memphis is not behind some other cities I have visited, because of a lack of capital being in the possession of men of the race, but rather because the capital possessed is not working in unison. Robert Church is a wonderfully aggressive man, possessing great means, and the energy of youth. Thomas H. Hayes is another very energetic and successful business man who has amassed considerable of this world's goods. Messrs. Clauson and Saunders and several others I might name have made great success as individuals. It is to be hoped that the recently revived business league of Memphis will institute a business revival among the race; that it will prompt the opening of, and patronage for, one or more cafes, furnished and equipped and managed in a style reflecting credit upon a community of sixty thousand Afro-Americans, to take the place of the filthy Greek-owned eating houses that have followed the color line. Not only this, but one or more race-owned and conducted theatres should replace the ones which now gather in the shekles, and some large grocery stores, dry goods, shoe and various other stores, which will give employment to young men and women of the race, will soon be established.

Over Million on Deposit.

The race in Memphis only has to put down the bucket where they are, to start to working the more than a million of idle money deposited in the banks of Memphis to the credit of Afro-Americans, and to enhance in value the more than three millions in real estate held by the race here. Memphis is ripe for a business revival among the race, for in Memphis the possibilities offered to the race for industrial and commercial development, and economic independency is hardly equaled by any other city in all the Southland. Memphis possesses the men, and her men possess the means. It only requires the injection of harmonious co-operation to make this city the greatest Afro-American business center of the South.

Cities, Property, Etc., — 1914
(See also Under Progress)

Survey of the Seattle "Negro"

By CLARENCE ANDERSON.

Continued From No. 22.

On the Distribution of the Negro in Seattle.

The Negroes of Seattle are well scattered over the city. In 1910 their population by wards was as follows:

1st ward	452	7th ward	290
2nd ward	382	8th ward	53
3rd ward	288	9th ward	293
4th ward	59	10th ward	16
5th ward	71	11th ward	66
6th ward	102	12th ward	144

There are present five sections of the city in which there are domiciled a large number of Negroes. They are namely, the neighborhood of 24th Ave. and East Madison St., in which neighborhood, on 24th Ave. between Madison St. and Olive St., there are four apartment houses totally inhabited by Negroes, besides eighteen residences, the population of these abodes aggregating approximately 314 people; the Green Lake district; the Rainier Valley district; the vicinity of Terry Ave. and Howell St.; and the neighborhood of 12th Ave. and Jackson St.

A very small part of the Negro population was born in this city or even in this state, but are from the Eastern and Southern states largely from the Southern, although indirectly in many cases. As is found to be a prevailing fact in all cases of migration, the majority of the newcomers are single people between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years; but family immigrants form a large factor.

Social and Economic Conditions.

There are no statistics on the conjugal conditions of the Negroes of this city. However, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the numbers of married people in proportion to the population is a little small, and small families as a rule. The number of bachelors and lodgers is considerable, and there is some cohabitation, but this is, in the city at large, not very prevalent. The general moral conditions of the Negroes of this city speak well for a people who has had to rise through all the intricacies of a demarolizing environment cast upon it ruthlessly, and relentlessly, with no higher object than that of a commercial gain.

We now come to one of the greatest, most important, most simple, and yet most difficult and erring problems of the economic life of the Negro. By what means does the Negro earn his daily bread? Be it in those lines of employment that his education and accomplishments will permit him to follow, those for which he has an aptitude? I must answer in the negative. Prejudice has, with iniquity drawn a color line through the industries, dividing them into two unequal portions, one copieus, one infinite, and with an inimical finger pointed to the indinite division, has mutely designated that the Negro of Seattle mumst employ himself in one of this lot, and there earn his living. Be the negro as highly educated as he might, an thoroughly accomplished and skilled in the trades and handicrafts as the best of those in the opposite race, he is barred on the grounds of color from earning a decent and responsible living by engaging in thise skilled trades from which he would receive a fair return. And yet, I have had white people ask why the Negro does not learn to be a skilled worker. Is there any advantage in a man spending his time in accomplishing himself in that which he can obtain no employment? Again, I have heard the Negro accused of having very little mechanical ability. How can judgment be passed upon the mechanical ability of people when they are forced by discoloration to do menial work?

The trade unions are the greatest industrial enemies of the Negro. Many of them entirely prohibit the hiring of non-union men. Consequently the non-union Negro is unable to obtain employment. The union then turns directly around and absolutely refuses to admit a black man to membership of the union. But undaunted he looks to another field for employment, and finally his search is crowned with a job. But the next morning, the manager, or the boss is obliged to discharge him because of organized objection, and dastardly refused to work beside a black man or a black woman with the same common object, that of earning an honest living. And yet, despite this abominable spirit of prejudice, and collosal injustice and wrong, the indomitable courage of the Negro, which has been trained through three centuries of harsh treatment, does not fail, and discontented, he plods on slowly, continuously, and energetically, sometimes becoming disheartened, toiling, working and struggling bravely to earn honestly his daily bread.

Not only must the Negro compete with shrewd and cunning competitors, but he must also endure the burden of being severely handicapped by this discrimination. Under these tense and difficult circumstances, he is not only struggling to maintain his present standard of living, but endeavoring to raise that standard to a higher level, as do all prosperous people. To be thoroughly successful in his attempt, however, the Negro must obtain such work as will engage the best of his talent, and remunerative enough to support his home, and raise and educate his children. Beyond a doubt, the situation is a difficult one, and the state of conditions is excruciating to the dark-skinned people who must cope with them; but we are a hopeful people, and we struggle on quietly, nobly and valiantly in orue effort to ver come the innumerable obstacles

Survey of the Seattle "Negro"

By CLARENCE ANDERSON.

Continued From Last Week.

A more detailed list of their occupations with the numbers as far as I have been able to learn is as follows:

Occupation of Males	Intrepreneurs
Merchants and Grocery Store proprietors	5
Proprietors of flats, hotels, and lodging houses	9
Contractors and builders	4
Tailors and cleaners	9
Proprietors of barber shops	6
Fuel and Transfer companies	2
Owners of transfer and draying co's.	2
Expressmen owning their outfit	15
Proprietors of pool rooms	3
Real estate agents	1
Proprietors of restaurants	7
Proprietors of saloons	3
Public chaufffeurs	1
Caterers	1
Owners of shoe repairing shops	3
Insurance agents	1
In Learned Professions	
Clergymen	6
Students	1
Dentists	1
Physicians	2
Lawyers	2
Editors	1
In Skilled Trades.	
Barbers	25
Shoemakers	4
Bricklayers	3
Painters	4
Carpenters	14
Paper hangers	3
Tailors	2
Chiropodists	2
Electricians	1
Plasterers	9
Chauffeurs	15
Cooks	33
Clerks and Semi-Professsional and Responsible Workers.	
Messengers	4
Stenographers	1
Stewards	2
Musicicans	13
Government employes (mail carriers and clerks)	13
Bartenders	5
In police service	7
Servants.	
Gardeners	1
Hotel help	40
Public waiters	45
Dining car waiters	48
Pullman car porters	54
Laborers.	
Teamsters	22
Hostlers	3
Elevator operators	9
Watchmen	1
OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.	
Entrepreneurs.	
Caterers	1
Restaurant keepers	3
Proprietors of beauty parlors	1
Proprietors of Hotels and lodging houses	4
Learned Professions.	
Students	1
Skilled Trades.	
Dressmakers	9
Hair dressers	16
Milliners	1
Manicurists	3
Cooks	12
Clerks and Semi-Professional and Responsible Workers	
Musicians	3
Clerks	2
Stenographers	3
Laborers	
Ushers in theatres	6
Servants.	
Waiters in restarants	6

A noticeable fact is an absence of accumulated wealth among the Negroes of this city. Of course, to this, there are a few exceptions. The general causes of these conditions are familiar to all. To investigate the cause, which is low wages, we need but look to the few occupations to which the Negro is limited, and then see the hard, double competition that he must contend with. And these conditions are just as prevalent among the women as among the men, with a strong tendency to be more pronounced, and more acute among the women. The same vital forces which are dragging the white women into the labor world are strongly emphasized among the women of the Negro race. The opportunities of marriage are woefully diminished on account of the low wages payed the Negro men. Hence, many of the women must support themselves, and in their endeavor to do so, they find employment which is open to their kind, very limited, and they experience a strong competition in wages.

Turning to another phase of the economic Negro, I find that there is almost a total absence of child labor. This condition is not by any means voluntarily, but the result of the same impervious obstacle which is so

COLORED PEOPLE ARE RAPIDLY ADVANCING IN WINSTON-SALEM

Twin Cities are a Bee Hive of Industrial and Commercial Progress Among Members of the Race

(By Miss A. M. Vann)

Winston Salem N. C.—The writer had long wanted to visit this city know as the Garden Spot of the State. Leaving the eastern section of the state we traveled along more than 175 miles miles of hills gradually reaching the summit. The woods are decorated with short leaf pine, beautiful oaks and sweet scented flowers. At the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains stands the Twin City, Winston-Salem. The beauty of this section is not realized until one stands on the top of the hills and gazes down upon it.

As a business center, few towns have impressed me more. The cities are only divided by a street most of the whites reside in Salem. Many historic buildings are found there, some more than one hundred years old, among them is Salem College, from which four of the presidents have chosen their wives.

We were shown the home in which George Washington stopped. The Moravians Cemetery, the only one of its kind in the South, is found here. Thousands of graves look as one. Being well kept, is one of the sights of the city. Mrs. Dr. W. Jones accompanied us there.

This is a great tobacco town. The second largest tobacco factory in the world is located here, the largest being found in St. Louis, Mo. This large factory is known as the Reynolds Tobacco Co. The factory furnishes work to thousands of colored people as well as white, men, women and children. The estimated population is about 35,000 people, about half are colored, Mr. J. S. Hall, president of the Colored Bank, says that Mr. Reynolds' pay roll weekly is paid to about 7,500 colored people.

More than one hundred colored men have stores and are doing good business. Time and space will not allow me to mention all. A few of those who are doing business second to none in the state are:—Messrs Hayes, Smith, Penry, Ellington, Gilliam, Dillihunt, Pannell, Young, Stewart, Hampton, Daniels, Yarborough, Brincefield, Allen, Cobb, Coles, Howser, Johnson, Christian, Curry, McAllister, Scales, Jones, Beal, Mitchell, Neal and Neely. All of these gave us subscriptions to the paper.

This town has a number of churches. I had the pleasure of visiting three, Sunday morning. We attended the First Baptist Church Sunday School, the largest in the state, the attendance being from five hundred to eight hundred children and adults. I was introduced to the school and made a few remarks. The main body of the church and the galleries were filled with grown ups while the children were in the basement. Dr. G. O. Bullock is pastor of this church. He preached a powerful sermon at the morning services, at three o'clock. I attended Grace P. E. Church, at night visited Second Baptist Church, of which Rev. Files is pastor. The pastor rendered us valuable aid in securing subscribers by impressing the people with the importance of reading Negro literature. Many thanks.

They have two dentists here, ten registered pharmacists, eight drug stores, five lawyers, three undertakers, one bank. The dentists are:—Drs. Lee and Smith; Physicians, Drs. Jones, Bruce, Hall, Carter, Henry, Christian, Hawkins and Brown. The pharmacists are; Drs. Haley, Yancy, Neely, Patterson, Ellison, Jones, Carter, and Christian. The lawyers are:—Messrs Fitts, Bridgers, Lainer, Green, and Edmondson; The undertakers are:—Messrs Howard, Scales and Blackburn, Co., Fitch, Lattie and son; Mr. J. S. Hill, is president of the Negro Bank, Dr. W. H. Goler Vice President, Mr. R. E. Reynolds, Cashier. They are doing a splendid business. Starting with a small capital of $1000 just seven years ago they no have assets amounting to $70,-227.84. They opened in a one room building 9x12 which rented for $20.00 per month. The Bank now own its building in the centre of the city facing the large tobacco factory. The building is valued at $25,000. The president, Mr. Hill is pious and business like.

The drug stores are many and take the lead in this or any other state. I am sorry I can't give a full write up of each this time, but will on my next trip, which I hope will be soon. The largest one is owned by Jones and Bros. It is one of the finest found any where. The following article appeared in a white magazine last year, but since that time Dr. Jones has remodeled his store at a cost of $9,000 making a total of $20,000.

W. A. JONES DRUG STORE

At the corner of Fourth and Church streets in the colored trading center of Winston-Salem, stands the large and modern drug store of W. A. Jones, which is one of the most complete in the South, and one that colored people of this city point to with pride. The interior of this modern drug store consists of pressed steel ceiling, tile floor, with handsome countercases, and a soda fountain, which for being up-to-date and sanitary has no superior in any drug store in the city, and is a handsome and costly one. In the prescription department of this modern drug firm, only the purest drugs and chemicals are used and the most paintaking care is exercised in the preparation of prescriptions. In the stock, the best of patent medicines toilet articles, tobaccos and cigars, are served to the public by polite and attentive salesmen.

W. A. Jones, the proprietor, has been in business in Winston-Salem for 14 year, and has been in the present location for 8 years. In his dealings with the colored people of Winston-Salem, he has always been courteous, fair and liberal, and his drug store is the Mecca for a large and growing patronage. As a public spirited citizen he is recognized as a leader and in the educational and social advancement his people have made is a vital part of Winston's commercial life.

The Twin City Drug Store, Drs. Carter and brother and Dr. Yancy, The Hall Drug Store, Christian Drug Store, each of these stores carry a full line of drugs and toilet articles, cigars etc. Special attention is given to customers.

Dr. J. C. Williamson is doing fine and has a sanatarium. It is located upon the Columbia Heights. He has two trained nurses employed. Mrs. Williamson is a congenial entertainer. Mrs. Dr. Carter, Yancy and Brown extended us invitations, we accepted the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. John Jones to dine with them on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Jones is a most charming woman and one of the sweetest characters it has been my pleasure to meet. They have one of the most handsome homes in the state. Their family consists of three daughters, the oldest daughter was in Wilson, N. C. as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hargraves. Mrs. Jones took me out for a drive

which obstruct the highway of progress, and our struggles are not altogether fruitless.

The occupations in which the Negroes of this city are engaged are, as far as I have een able to learn, learned professions, conducting business on their own account, in the skilled trades, clerks, laborers and servants. prevalent among the men and women, and which prevents them from entering into the many fields of employment freely and unrestricted, that of restricted opportunity. Very seldom are the children of this dark race to obtain employment. Their chief employment consists in remaining at home and assisting about the house, while the mother goes out and does day work.

The Entrepreneurs.

There are very few Negroes in this city engaged in business because of the lack of the financial requirement, and the two-fold competition with which they must meet. The grocery stores do a fair business; the caterers do well, one having a lay-out of considerable value, and a first class establishment, which does a profitable business; and a fruit stand in connection with a boot-black stand, and a pressing and cleaning shop does fair. There are six barber shops, four of which are obliged to draw the color line on their own people in order to operate. This is because a first class Negro barber shop does not dare to wait upon his own brother on account of the race prejudice. To wait upon his own people would mean his ruination, for his customers, who are white, would object to such a respectable, curtious, and human act, and at once cease to patronize him. Fir this reason, the Negroes haov come to regard this enterprize with a degree of antipathy. The three saloons are financially successful. Only two of the restaurants are a success, the others operating with difficulty. The fuel and transfer and drying company, which operates two auto trucks, in addition to three wagons, does an extensive business. The contractors and builders make only a decent living. The newspaper keeps alive with difficulty. Of the tailors and cleaners, three get on well, while others keep out of debt with a good deal of trouble. The expressmen who own their outfits do well. The pool rooms and saloons are paying enterprises. The beauty parlor does a good business. The shoe repairing shops do fair.

In learned professions.

With few exceptions, the Negroes of this city attend their own churches, where they have ministers of their race. There are five active colored ministers in the city with perhaps eight or ten lay ministers, and would-be-ministers. The active ministers are those in charge of the Methodist Church, Church of God, and Christ Sanctified Holy Church.

Generally, the Negro ministers on the whole, are good representatives of the masses of their people. The tendency is for them to follow, rather than lead, and to be spokesmen who voice the public opinion of their peple rather than creators of it.

Cities, Property, Etc., - 1919
(See also Under Progress)

NASHVILLE, CITY OF CULTURE UNDER REFINING INFLUENCE OF FISKE UNIVERSITY

Race Also Foremost in Business, Stimulated by Board of Trade—One of the Results of the Local Business League—Ex-Register of the Treasury J. C. Napier Its Leading Spirit.

HOME OF WORLD'S LARGEST PRINTING PLANT.

Baptist Publishing House, Founded by Dr. R. H. Boyd, Gives Employment to 150 Young Men and Women—Two Substantial Banks and Twenty-five Corporations Controlled by Race.

By Ralph W. Tyler.

Nashville, Tenn., July 3.—There is a delightful aroma of culture pervading this Fiskeized city that is only equaled by the traditional hospitality of its citizens, and I refer especially to the Afro-American citizens. The atmosphere which dear old Fiske University has germinated here has produced some splendid men and women, and invigorated activity. Nashville has a powerful lever for business progress here in its Afro-American Board of Trade, which evolved from its Business League. I have previously stated that in every city I have visited where there exists a strong, active business organization there one finds business progress. The Board of Trade here, of which that most excellent gentleman, strong and efficient business man, J. C. Napier, is president, has, and is doing much for the race in this city. The Afro-Americans of this city have $7,000,000 in real estate standing on the tax books in their name. Wonderful! They have $3,000,000 in cash on deposit in the local banks here to their credit. Marvelous! They have two banks of their own here that are being efficiently conducted, and which are proving that the Afro-American, as a promoter of financial institutions, is no nondescript.

Joe Brown, Horticulturalist.

The Dime Savings Bank, of which Dr. R. H. Boyd is president, and J. C. Napier cashier and guiding genius, is the oldest, and so wisely has it been conducted that were it to go into voluntary liquidation today, it could pay depositors dollar for dollar, and pay stockholders, including the sixty-seven per cent dividends already paid, $1.95 for every dollar invested in its stock. Nashville has a race-owned cemetery which for size, beauty and care taken of it surpasses anything of its kind in the country. Nashville has a pleasure park for Afro-Americans purchased, improved and conducted by Preston Taylor that has no counterpart in the country, when you consider area, natural beauty, amusements and character of its buildings and other improvements. Nashville is the home of the Baptist Publishing House, that wonderfully systematized plant, giving employment to 150 young men and women, which was founded by Dr. R. H. Boyd. And this city is the home of the A. M. E. Publishing House whose success has been made secure by Ira T. Bryant's efficient management. The largest nursery and horticulture plant in this city is the one owned and long conducted by Joe Brown, and known far and wide as the Lischy nursery and greenhouses. The three days spent in this city, carefully investigating every phase of Afro-American life, but especially the race's interest in business, convinced me that the 40,000 this city have registered a high water mark of business, of economical success equaled by but few communities, and surpassed by none. Here you will find the race actively and successfully engaged as manufacturers, printers, publishers, furniture dealers, electricians, bankers, grocers, real estate agents, merchandising, transfer, theatrical, architects, etc., etc. Taken as a whole, this is a community of Afro-Americans who are strongly religious, but who, as Dr. Boyd has urged, have put business into their religion.

Control 25 Corporations.

The religious intensity of the people here is evidenced by the fact that there are 52 Baptist, 37 A. M. E., 3 Presbyterian, 3 Congregational, 1 Catholic, 1 Church of God, 3 Christian, 1 United Brethren and 1 Seventh Day Adventist churches here—a total of 102 churches to keep the good Afro-Americans of Nashville from unceremoniously invading his satanic majesty's domains. There are thirteen public schools here, and five race colleges, and these employ 147 teachers and professors. Sixty-two physicians preserve the health of the community here, eight dentists look after the care of the community's teeth, and nine lawyers find sufficient civil and criminal practice to maintain good offices and an air of prosperity. Exclusive of the two banks, there are twenty-five corporations in this city of and under race control. It would be pretty hard for any community however, under the spur of leadership of such men as J. C. Napier, Dr. R. H. Boyd, Preston Taylor, Henry Allen Boyd, A. N. Johnson and Ira T. Bryant, with others, not to make great advance in business as well as in civic pride and education.

There is a fine reciprocal feeling existing here between whites and blacks, and I have also learned, in my travels through the country, and especially through the South, that in proportion as the Afro-American engages and makes success in business just in that proportion is the respect of the white man for him increased and a better feeling of affiliation engendered.

Millennium Has Not Arrived.

The millennium has not arrived here, that millennium which will usher in perfect equality and eliminate every kind of discrimination, but the progress being made here by the race in business, and educationally, is the most helpful reciprocation between the two races. I felt just as free in Nashville as I do when I am in some northern city which once, in a remote period, boasted of fairness to the race. A. N. Johnson, the undertaker whose equipages, in number and appearance perhaps are not equaled by any other Afro-American in the South, while nominally engaged in burying members of the race, is also energetically engaged in bettering the condition of the living. He is a verile quantity in this bailiwick. Preston Taylor, reputed to be the wealthiest man in these parts, because of his hustling—strenuously hustling spirit, his ability to conceive and execute, has contributed greatly to the progress of the race here. And Dr. Boyd, that nestor of racial activity, has been of towering strength in the race development plan evolved by the Afro-American citizens of Tennessee's capital.

Business League Begets Spirit.

The citizens here have some beautiful residences, and their exterior and interior, as well as the grounds surrounding, evince a degree of culture, refinement and taste one delights to meet up with. Fiske, Meharry and the other three colleges here have done much to improve conditions here, to make for civic betterment and educational progress, but the spirit which the National Negro Business League has injected into practically every race community in the land, is very largely the factor which has conducted to business progress here among the race.

An Afro-American population that can boast of possessing real estate to the value of $7,000,000, and cash in banks to the amount of $3,000,000, needs no other recommendation to convince the world that it is a desirable class or that the race is making commendable progress. Some of the other men who are contributing most effectively to business progress of the race in this city are: W. T. Hightower, W. D. Rucker, A. S. Rucker, W. G. Hyms, Wm. H. McGarvick, Felix White, Eugene Price, H. S. Morton, and Assistant Cashier Langston of the Dime Savings Bank. As previously stated, the Board of Trade, as an organization, and each member individually, is a powerful lever for business progress of the race here in Nashville.

THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO

Being the Observations and Comment of Mr. George Olsen, a Leading Danish Citizen

The Chicago Defender. 4-19-'14.

By George Olsen.

Is it possible for a European who has been in America for some years to give a true picture of the Negro? No!

The European stands between the American white man and the American Negro. He does not, as a rule, associate with either. He lives his own narrow life like the white and the colored American. He gets Americanized, but only to a certain degree. He hates America because he does not know her. He puts himself above the colored and white natives, believing he is far better educated, refined, has a better social understanding of life, better taste, manners, etc. The Negro shows a certain pessimism (very natural) towards his white brother, and is therefore not easy to get acquainted with. The following articles were published in a Danish-Norwegian paper recently:

"In what way does the Negro educate himself and where does he spend his time for same education?

"A branch of the Y. M. C. A. for the Negro exclusively was dedicated June 15, 1913. The building erected on Thirty-eighth and Wabash avenue at a cost of $195,000, contains gymnasium, swimming pool, restaurant, lecture rooms and dormitories accomodating 175 persons. Of this sum $68,000 is guaranteed and $20,000 was contributed by Negroes in Chicago.

"Among those who spoke at the inauguration was the well-known, but not universally well liked, leader Booker T. Washington. The space available does not permit a recital of his speech."

It is characteristic that this race has as one of the foremost leaders a man as Washington, born and raised in poverty and still with a refined humor, logic and good sense, which the white Americans do not seem to consider as worth while. Washington can tell more jokes in one day than his white brother (even with Mark Train under his arm) in a lifetime. Y. M. C. A. met with success. If the Negro prefers dirt and uncleanliness why is it that this building stands there with its 200 men as a proof to the contrary? Is it the scum, the downtrodden, the drunkard, the thief, robber, etc., that is living there? Go out and look for yourself. This race pays from 15 to 20 per cent more for shelter than others. After going through this building and seeing how neat and clean everything is, and see the people that live there, anybody with a clear, unprejudiced mind will naturally change his narrow view of the Negro.

* * *

The Negro Fellowship Club owes its existence principally to Mrs. I. Barnett, who is struggling to keep it alive. There are discussions, lectures, reading room, employment office, lodging house, etc., but it is not patronized

and encouraged as would be expected. The down and outs, the man who gets in conflict with the law, not because he is criminal, but because he is a fool, is taken care of. Some time ago a certain Mr. Allimoni began a series of lectures on politics and economics on Thirty-fifth and State streets, but owing to the lack of appreciation and attendance it only lasted about four weeks.

The Negro, like others, has free admittance to all libraries, but as Dr. Hall says, he works long hours and wants a rest in the evening. The Pekin Theater, under Mr. Mott's leadership, gave the public good, wholesome entertaining plays equal to most of the downtown theaters. But the undercurrent in most of the plays is "How to get into society." As some Negroes say: we are good imitators, and it is a pity to see to what extent we copy all foolishness and idiotism of the white race. Miss Ada Walker appeared here recently with her own company. She is a star. Very seldom is the actress, singer and dancer embodied in one person as in Miss Walker, but she is too free in her acting. This race has excellent dramatic forces among them, but thanks to the narrow-minded white it is difficult for them to develop. Each week appears The Defender and Illinois Idea. The Defender is well edited by Mr. Abbott, who defends the colored race in convincing terms and pictures the white in all its meanness, but does not at the same time forget to criticise his own. Dr. Williams writes articles on sanitary, hygienic and general health conditions similar to Dr. Evans in Chicago Tribune.

There are 6,500 Negro porters in America, for these are published The Pullman Porters' Review, edited by Mr. W. A. Holbert. None of its staff receive any salary.

* * *

The Fellowship Herald, edited by Mrs. I. Barnett (the Jane Addams among the Negroes). This weekly publication, although somewhat handicapped, is, no doubt, the best paper the Negro has here in Chicago. It has 500 subscibers and is not filled with the silly nonsense so generally met with in the public press. From these sources mentioned above does the Negro receive his spiritual uplift.

How does the Negro succeed in life and how does he keep his head above water under these deplorable conditions under which he is living? Dr. Hall says that many of them are porters and similar, at any rate too many of them are employed where the tip system is dominating. The Norwegian poet Henrik Ibsen quoted: The German waiter is the best soldier in the German army, because he is living from tips and used to bow down for same.

He is sometimes admitted as member in the unions (have mercy, oh God, on American unions) pays his fees, but when the jobs are filled he is in the most cases pushed aside.

Dr. Hall told me one day he came into a downtown office, the boy told him Mr. N. was not present. Dr. Hall thought otherwise and went straight into Mr. N.'s room, where he told his experience; same young man was discharged immediately. Northwestern admits the Negro.

There is no doubt that positions as waiters, porters, etc., especially such that are dependent on the tip system in order to exist, degenerates, cripples and crush a man's character. Six or seven years ago the Negro waiter went on strike in Chicago. The white took their jobs as strikebreakers, after that it is getting more difficult for him to exist. A young Negro passed the civil service examination twice, but a white man got the position. In the stockyards are employed about 5,000 Negroes, but even there (the most filthy place in Chicago) he is put more and more aside unless some close friend can help him along.

A $15 clerk will very indignantly leave his seat in a street car when a colored person sets down beside him, where the well educated, well to do and more refined person will show no prejudice. The Negro is not allowed entrance in many cheap 5 and 10 cent theaters and in most of the downtown theaters he is only admitted to the balcony and galleries, consequently he rarely patronizes the good theaters. I called Dr. Hall's attention to what the race lost in education by not taking advantage of the influence the theaters has in forming public mind and character. He answered: We have drama enough in real life without going to theaters! According to Mr. Abbott the newspapers never report what takes place between the Negroes unless in a flashlight. When a Negro steals a pocketbook from a person it is advertised with heavy lines. When two white men attack a colored girl you may perhaps find a small note somewhere.

* * *

When the question was asked some of the leaders: What will the Negro do to get out of these terrible conditions under which he is living, the answer was: We don't know! It sounds similar to ex-President Taft's well-known "God knows!" When asked in New York at a large meeting by an unemployed, What shall we do? Taft answered back: "God knows!" The agitation started by Bro. Itozch of teaching the Negro Jewish in order that they should be able to read the Bible in the original language and furthermore have them emigrating to Liberia may without doubt be considered a joke.

Mr. Jonah, a white man, may be classed in the same category. His co-operative grocery store did not succeed. His claim that 85 per cent of the human race belongs to the brown and that these same brown races should combine against the white race and whip them off the earth may be considered a joke (a very dangerous). The Negro, with his big heart and strong emotions, is easily appealed to, but reason should follow. The Negro should, according to Mr. Jonah, protest against going to war for the white race down to Mexico, if he does not get justice and a square deal here in America. Mr. Jonah is right. The Negro has been fighting so far everybody's battle but his own, but Dr. Williams denied that the Negro would not take part in a possible war with Mexico. I asked him if he thought there was some secret agitation in that direction, he answered, May be!

* * *

The Eighth regiment is willing and eager to go down to Mexico and fight and kill people they never have seen. If they fought only to satisfy a desire for killing go ahead. But when the war is over, what then? When peace was established between Russia and Japan the Japanese people in spite of their victory over the Russians had to pay 46 per cent more in taxes than before the battle took place. What did the Negro receive after 1864? Jim crow cars, segregation, lynching, etc. I was told when U. S. soldiers [illegible] back from Cuba, the white c[illegible]ted (down in Georgia) against be[illegible]g in same camp with the Negro. What will he get as his share when America finishes its next war with another nation?

In spite of all tricking, fake, humbug, cheap politics, disfranchisement from politicians, preasters, etc., the Negro is patriotic and religious as few. It was far better if he saved his life and blood to fight in his own interest instead of giving it away for white capitalists. The Negro has very little in common with the white American, he acts and thinks more like a South European, where the American is, what the Germans call him for mundfaul, i. e., mouth lazy; the Negro like the Saxons, is very talkative. The Saxons have a saying that when one of them dies, the mouth keeps on running, so an extra person must always be on hand to kill same. Where the Negro should let his voice be heard in council and parliament, he will scarcely be found, he does not concentrate his forces as a race. The Negro is polite, where the American is the opposite. In spite of his religious inclination, he is jolly, where the American is dry and monotonous. The Negro loves music, song and dance, the American cares very little for at least the first two. Bose lente haben keine lieder. Bad people have no songs, or Bad people do not sing. Is he then such a brute and wild man as the press would like to make him. Is it possible here in Chicago in the Negro race to find the same hobo, tramp, good for nothing as is to be found on Clark and Madison streets? No. Poverty and persecution can neither make a fighter, beggar or criminal out of a man. The Negro takes some of the first, but it is the religious fighting spirit of Tolstoy. He has some and a good part of the second, it is, that waiter spirit which Henrik Ibsen refers to. Is he a criminal? If crime is misdirected energy, then give him a chance to use that energy to good advantage. Is he a criminal? Yes and no! According to C. Darrow we all are. The white man steals millions and is sent to the senate; the Negro steals a dollar and is sent to the penitentiary; he is an imitator, but at present a very poor one. Where highway robbery and high financial stealing is so much admired and looked up to as here in America, he ought to enable himself one day to get above the common every day thief. The superintendent on a New Orleans sawmill told me that he always employed the darkest help he could get. They are honest, willing and can be depended on; as soon as the Negro gets a mix of white blood in him, the devil appears, tricks, lies, dishonesty, etc. Both of us white—I poked him in the face, we laughed and shook hands—superior race.

Cities, Property, Etc., — 1914
(See also Under Progress)

Survey of the Seattle "Negro"

By CLARENCE ANDERSON.

The Negro physician today is beginning to be recognized as an importnat addage to his community. It seems that the Negroes have a tendency to doubt the efficiency of their professional men. They know that on account of lack of opportunity the black professional man has not had the experience that those of the other race have had, and in cases of sickness which demand the attention of a thoroughly competent practitioner rather than test the skill of their own doctor, whose competence has been demonstrated through the means of opportunity. However, things are beginning to change and the Negroes are realizing that the two physicians which they are fortunate enough to have in their midst are men of much ability and skill in their professions, and as a consequence the support which they receive is increasing.

The dentist, who is a newcomer to the city, having been established here but a few months, is being well patronized.

The lawyers are getting along well, considering the conditions under which they practice. As a matter of fact the Negro is a very small amount of lucrative law business, and consequently the lawyers must depend upon th whites for their support. The lawyers are confined largely to petty practices and divorce cases and seldom do they get a chance to show their ability. Because a lawyer must have the cooperation of his fellow lawyers and the respect and influence of the court; prejudice is keenly felt in this profession.

Skilled Trades.

Prejudice makes it exceedingly difficult for the skilled Negro to obtain employment and consequently is either forced to obtain employment as a laborer or servant, or join the deprecable army of unemployed. The former alternative is usually chosen. However, those who are successful in obtaining employment must in many cases work at reduced wages.

Clerks, Semi-Professional and Responsible Workers.

A fair degree of education together with reliability and competence must be possessed by people of this class.

On account of the opposition there has been no Negroes appointed as constables or service in the fire department.

Again, color has precluded all possibility of Negroes in the post office from gaining anything but an ordinary position.

Servants.

Turning to the servants, I might say that the Negro help in the hotel is being fastly replaced by whites, who are generally paid more than were those displaced. This is mainly due to prejudice, and the deplorable, despicable manner in which all of the Negroes who are hired at one place are made to suffer for the wrongful act of one. It is obviously absurd that a whole crew of Negroes employed at one place should be brought into disrepute and discharged because of some culpable act of one of their number. Yet, that is exactly what is done, and each time a white crew takes the place of the discharged Negroes, if the Japanese are not rewarded with the spoils. It is indeed beyond my comprehension why 10,000,000 Negroes should be held responsible, and suffer for the act of one.

By long experience, the United States has come to associate the Negro with domestic service, and as a result, much employment in this capacity is still open to him.

To be continued next week.

THE NEGRO AND THE WEST

An Entertaining Account of the Recent Trip of the Grand Master and Other Masonic Dignitaries to the Far West.

NOTABLE PERSONS AND CITIES VISITED ON THE TOUR

By DR. M. O. RICKETTS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Past Grand Master of Masons.

The Kansas City Sun 10/31/14

On September 24 I received a letter from Most Worshipful Grand Master Nelson C. Crews informing me that he was making up a party for the purpose of going to Douglas, Ariz., to do some Masonic work and asking me to make one of said party. He informed me that the party would leave Kansas City Wednesday, September 30. I answered at once, accepting the splendid offer of the trip and assured him that I would report in time for the start. On the date fixed George W. K. Love, E. S. Baker and myself, with the Grand Master, boarded the Rock Island Golden Gate Special and pulled out of the Union depot at 10:15 p. m. for Douglas, Ariz. We had gone but a short distance when Grand Master said to me that the trip might develop into one which might interest the readers of his paper and requested that I become the historian of the party. One gets a fine line upon the characteristics of his fellows by contact, and as the individual units of this party had only studied each other at a distance, each expected a closer acquaintance from the more intimate contact which this trip would in a large measure supply. Love and Baker retired before we reached Topeka, while the Grand Master gave evidence of the first of his peculiarities which we were to meet—an insatiable appetite for pie, ani he remained up until he was able to secure a generous peach pie, which he and I ate. The fact that we disposed of this pie without calling in the other members of the party must not be looked upon as an act of selfishness, for just the contrary is true. Our two friends were so sweetly locked in the arms of Morpheus that it would have been a shame to have disturbed the sweetness of their dream. We desire to say right here to save repetition that the Grand Master never missed an opportunity to purchase a pie and no matter how depleted our commissary department became we could always count upon finding therein a pie. Nothing worthy of mention transpired until we reached Pratt, Kas., the breakfast station, where we experienced some difficulty in securing coffee to go with the splendid lunch with which the forethought of Mrs. Love had provided us. This difficulty provoked the Grand Master into telling a car load of white men his opinion of a damnable caste prejudice which would deny human beings the right to eat purely on the account of the color of their skins and the texture of their hair. We have never listened to a more scathing rebuke, and his truths were poured forth with such eloquence that several very prosperous white men were moved to the extent of so interesting themselves that we got all the coffee we wanted. We arrived at Liberal, Kas., at 12:52, where we secured a fine dinner and we had the satisfaction of leaving the state that was born amid the struggle and anguish which brought us liberty on full stomachs, for one needs just that sort of satisfaction when he is going to travel in Oklahoma. To make our history complete we must record the fact that the Grand Master bought his usual pie before leaving Liberal and we had his assurance that it looked good and from the seeming pleasure he derived from eating it, we must admit that it seemingly came up to his expectations. When we reached the Oklahoma line we expected to see a general exodus from the coach in which we were sitting, but we saw nothing of the kind, and so far as we were concerned we could see no difference between riding in that state and in riding through Missouri. From Pratt, Kas., far into Oklahoma we did not see a single colored person. Just before leaving Oklahoma for Texas a Mr. Seymour, an old friend of Mr. Crews, and an employe of the dining car service, came through the train and invited us to be his guests at supper. It is needless to say the party had no desire to offend, and of course accepted the invitation. We found no attention paid to the separate car law in Texas, and we were unmolested the two hours we were in that state. This may have been due to the dignified appearance of the distinguished Baker of our party. We arrived at the historic old city of El-Paso about 8o'clock Friday morning, tired and as usual, hungry. After a good breakfast of ham, eggs and coffee we started out to see the sights. We went across what some people are pleased to call the Rio Grande river into Juarez, Mexico. On every hand we saw evidences of war. The expression on the faces of the citizens of this strife torn country was one of inexpressible sadness, and when we saw mere children in uniform and doing pickt duty, and we saw the women in mourning and the great gashes which had been torn to many of the buildings by the ells of contending forces, we had no great difficulty in accepting Sherman's estimate of war. The people showed every evidence of poverty and many of them looked as though they had never used water for any other purpose than for drinking, if at all. The country is tax ridden to such an extent that it costs 4 cents to mail a postal card. We went to the Juarez postoffice to secure stamps with which to mail our cards. Having completed our purchase and mailed our cards, we were making for the door when I heard Baker muttering to himself: "We don't have anything like this in the postoffice department of the United States, and I am surely glad that there is nothing like that out at Station B."

I said: "What are you talking about Baker?"

And he said: "Did you not see it?"

"See what?" I asked.

"That stamp clerk," he replied. "God might have made something more beautiful and more charming than that had he wanted to do so, but I am sure he never wanted to."

Just think of that, and he a mar-

ried man, too. The Grand Master had seen the vision and was letting drop this observation:

"Enough to make a fat man walk ten miles in dog days and crawl through a barbed wire fence just to look at such loveliness."

George had not finished his work on the inside, for he had suddenly decided to write all his cards before leaving. I was thinking that the man who would not sit up and take note in such a presence had a bad case of leucocythaemia of the polymorphonuclear type. When we finally persuaded George to come with us we had to run to catch the car, and I am unable to give the benefit of his valuable opinion on the subject.

They have adopted so many expedients for a medium of exchange that one can not tell whether his money will remain good over night. One of the peculiar customs of the country is for the women to go bareheaded, and it was the rule for them to wear black. Every woman carried about her shoulder or over her head a thin veil. We saw some evidences of jimcrow cars in the street railway service in El Paso. Colored people are required to sit in the rear end of the cars, and as humiliating as all this is, it has just one redeeming feature—they make the other fellow move and give you a seat. El Paso is to all intents and purposes a Mexican city. The population is largely Mexican, and all the public work and much of the private work is being done by them. There you will find four negro churches, all sorts of secret societies. While the Mexicans furnish as great a variety of color as do the negro race, they are permitted to attend the public schools, while separate schools are maintained for colored children and for their education six negro teachers are provided. We find no negro business enterprise to speak of. They have barber shops, restaurants and clubs. The competition with the labor of the Mexican peons is hard and from the negro's viewpoint the outlook is anything but cheering. One of our great troubles is a lack of the pioneer spirit among the better class of negroes.

The class which believes in clubs is usually the first to get to a place, and when the other class gets there it is to find themselves measured by the class which will not work, and is on this account looked upon as undesirable.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon we boarded the train for a run of 217 miles, which separated us from Douglas, Ariz., our objective point. We arrived at 8 p. m. amid a downpour of rain. We were met at the station by ten men from the Ninth cavalry, and all these men were non-commissioned officers except Chaplain Prelliou. We were placed in automobiles and hurried to the splendid home of Captain Weatherly, where we found a good supper awaiting our arrival. The wife of Captain Weatherly proved to be a most charming hostess and soon made us feel at home. Mrs. Weatherly was exceedingly entertaining and delighted us with accounts of the experiences of a soldier's wife. She had traveled very extensively, having made two trips abroad. They own their home in Douglas and to our surprise it was modern. To her many other accomplishments Mrs. Weatherly has added that of being a first class cook, and the way she, in the language of our friend Baker, "brought down the corn cakes" was a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Douglas was a surprise to all of us. We were expecting to see a little village, such as is characteristic of frontier settlements, and we were credulous enough to believe Loxe when he told us that in all probability we would have to sleep in tents, and you can imagine our surprise when we saw a modern city of 15,000 inhabitants, with electric light service and street cars. The principal interests are mining, and it must be a great mining country, for here are located the most important smelters in the whole Southwest. Here as in El Paso most of the work is being done by Mexicans, yet there is a demand for first class colored people who know how to work and who are willing. Women who work by the day receive $2 per day, and those who work out at service receive from $25 to $40 per month. We were made to wonder why it is with such excellent opportunities awaiting them so many of our people persist in leading precarious existences in the cities where the competition is acute and where the wage is inadequite to permit of saving anything for the proverbial rainy day which is sure to come. There are three colored churches in in Douglas and a separate school is maintained for colored children. We came near to forgetting to state that men who work by the day receive from $2.50 to $3. Douglas is right on the border line between the United States and Mexico. The Mexican city just across the line is called Agua Prieta (Pretty Water) and has been the seat of several fights between the contending factions in Mexico. We went to Douglas for the purpose of doing some Masonic work for the members of Joppa military lodge of the jurisdiction of Missouri. Texas has a subordinate lodge in Douglas as well as an Eastern Star chapter. We organized a Consistory and a Temple of Shriners, and we had a fine lot of men with whom to work and while they were delighted with the work done, we had lots of fun while doing it. On Sunday evening we attended a public meeting at the camp and Grand Master Crews and your humble scribe made addresses The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Crews made one of his characteristic eloquent addresses which brought forth frequent applause. The pleasing feature of the evening was the concert given by the now famous Ninth cavalry band, under the leadership of the renowned band master, Wade Hammond. This is one of the finest musical organizations to which we have ever listened and to prove that we were not alone in the estimate which we place upon it we desire to relate this fact.

(Continued next week).

Cities, Property, Etc., — 1914
(See also Under Progress)

Augustus Simpson Affords an Instance of What Industry Will Accomplish

By Eloise Bibb Thompson

THE colored people of Riverside, according to the secretary of the chamber of commerce of that city, are rather prized because "they attend to business. Their record for thrift" he assured the writer, "is exceedingly above the average." In a total population of about 19,000 the colored people number 516, most of whom own their own homes. In addition to a number of janitors, porters and street cleaners, there are two confectioners, one dry goods merchant, one automobile painter, one blacksmith and two barbers.

Their enterprising qualities are shown in the establishment of a negro mercantile company, which has been in existence about eight years. This company purchased a lot immediately after their organization, and three years later erected a building thereon, which contains three stores on the lower floor and a hall on the upper, measuring 45x60 feet. This building brings the Negro Mercantile company about $100 per month. The three stores are rented by colored men, one of whom is engaged in the dry goods business, another is a confectioner, the third is carrying on a grocery store with a stock amounting to $3000.

Riverside county has always been fortunate in having a progressive class of colored people reside in her locality. As many as thirty years ago a small company of race-loving negroes was formed who realized the prosperous future in store for California and induced some of the white ranchers of Riverside to contribute to a fund to be used for the purpose of transporting colored workmen from the southern states. One of the present residents of Riverside who was persuaded by this colored company in its incipiency to take up residence in the county, was Augustus Simpson, from Atlanta, Ga. When he came to Riverside he had but 40 cents and was soon given work as general manager on a large ranch where about forty others, mostly Mexicans, were employed. Being a carpenter by trade he secured work later on some of the large buildings that were just then being erected, and assisted in the construction for a number of years of some of the big structures that are the pride of Riverside. He was soon in a position to purchase a house in the business portion of the city. Six years later Simpson bought a ranch containing six acres for the sum of $1100 on which he subsequently erected a nine-room house. The city property was then rented out and Simpson removed with his family to the ranch where he carried on a dairy, which netted him about $75 per month. He afterwards bought his present spacious residence but two doors from the present mayor of Riverside.

Seventeen years ago, having given up ranching his bid as contractor for hauling the city's garbage was almost unanimously voted upon by the city council. So high has been the estimation of the community in his behalf that he has been reappointed by this body year after year.

David Stokes, a successful colored rancher, is also a good example of the capability of these colored Californians. Stokes came to Riverside from Atlanta, Ga., about twenty-five years ago; was also employed on a ranch for a number of years; has secured valuable holdings on Walnut street, and subsequently purchased a ranch which has proven one of the most successful in Riverside, and yields him annually a fine income.

Much of the success of the colored people of Riverside is no doubt due to the encouragement which they have received from such men as former Mayor Samuel C. Evans, who at the expiration of his term of service showed appreciation for the assistance that the employes of the city had given during his administration by giving a banquet in their honor at the famous Glenwood Mission inn. At this banquet were city employes of all kinds, including white and colored street sweepers, janitors of city buildings, and the colored contractor for removing the city's garbage, all of whom were received by a committee consisting of Mrs. S. C. Evans, the wife of the mayor; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, proprietors of the Glenwood Mission inn, and Mrs. Stephens, one of the inn's accomplished entertainers.

The attitude of the white people of Riverside toward their colored neighbors has ever been that of friendliness and helpfulness. Especially can this be said of ex-Mayor Evans, the noble son of a grand old father, whose family has often gone out of its way to assist the colored residents of Riverside in their work of social betterment.

Much that is noteworthy can be said also of the colored people of San Bernardino, a neighboring county of Riverside. The total negro population of this little place is upwards of 800, a large number of whom are employed in the shops and yards of the Santa Fe Railroad company, where their services are regarded as intelligent and trustworthy. The majority of the colored San Bernardinos own the homes in which they live, and a few of them are doing business for themselves.

* * *

The vesper services of the Sojourner Truth Home—an institution for young colored women, embodying the Y. W. C. A. idea, situated at 1116 West Adams street, was addressed recently by the secretary of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., Prof. T. A. Greene. After dilating on the efficacy of service and the blessings derived therefrom, Professor Greene invited the assistance of the inmates of the home during the coming entertainment to be given at the Y. M. C. A., 829 San Pedro street, for the purpose of raising additional funds for the erection of a new building. He then told of the need of such an association in Los Angeles and touched on the work it had accomplished and the task it had set before itself to be worked out in the future. At the close of his talk the All Star quartet of jubilee singers sang several plantation hymns that were hugely enjoyed.

The colored Young Men's Christian association was organized sixty years ago in Washington, D. C. The first student association was formed in Howard university, an institution of higher learning, situated in the national capital. There are at present 100 colored Y. M. C. A.s organized in educational institutions. These include, as Monroe N. Work, an eminent negro statistician, tells us, practically all of the important boarding schools. Out of an enrollment of 15,000 male students in these institutions 6683 were members of the Young Men's Christian association.

There are forty-one Negro City associations scattered over twenty-three states. In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by George Foster Peabody and John D. Rockefeller and the interest and support of President Roosevelt and President Taft, were important factors in this development. In 1911, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Ill., announced that he would give $25,000 to every city that would raise $75,000 for the Colored Young Men's Christian association work. In cities where there was an appeal that year for funds for the Young Men's Christian association the colored people themselves subscribed liberally, and in a short time raised large sums of money. In Pittsburg they subscribed over $12,000; in Indianapolis, $20,556; in Philadelphia, $25,000; in Los Angeles, $39,000; in Atlanta, $53,000; and in Chicago, $67,000.

* * *

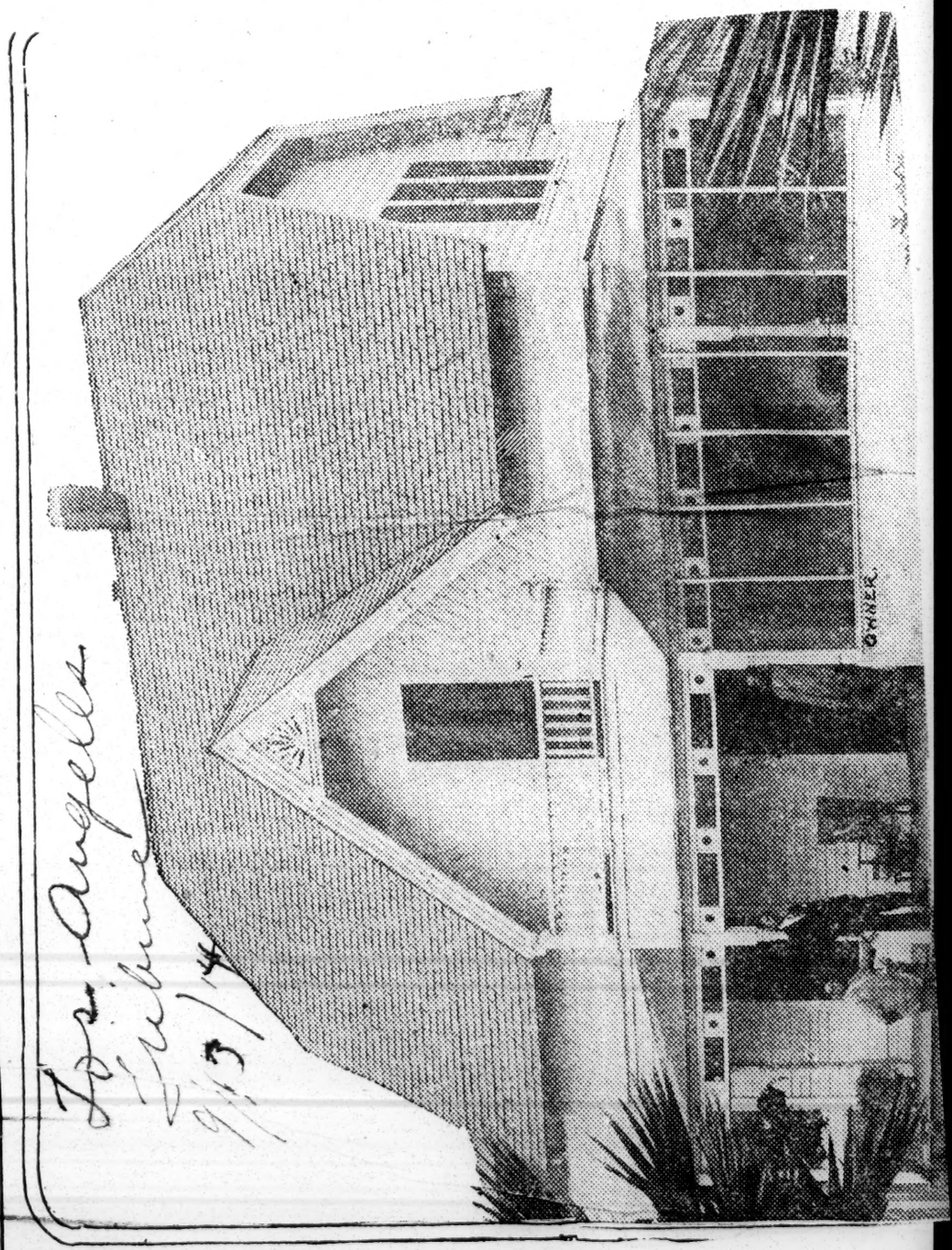
Miss Bessie Osborne, a colored librarian of Houston, Tex., is visiting Los Angeles and reports the thriving condition of the Carnegie library recently erected in her city. The great desire of these colored Texans for access to a well-stocked library was communicated to the secretary of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Emmett J. Scott, a former resident of Houston, who pointed out to Andrew Carnegie the benefits he would be bestowing if he would accede to the wishes of these ardent book lovers.

The colored Hustonians set to work to raise money for the purchase of a desirable site. At the end of eight months $1500 was secured by means of subscriptions and the giving of entertainments. Carnegie promptly sent his check for $15,000, the city of Houston signed an agreement to contribute $1500 annually for the upkeep of the library and the building was soon in process of construction.

An examination was speedily held for the position of librarian which was attended by four colored applicants, among whom were Miss Bessie Osborne, who received the highest percentage. Miss Osborne was given the position as chief librarian with the stipulation that she enter the Library Training school in Louisville, Ky. At the completion of the library, Miss Osborne, who had spent three months at the training school in Kentucky studying the "Dewey System," was placed in charge of the work and supplied with an assistant whom she has given a similar training.

The colored population of Houston, Tex., is estimated at about 30,000, who are regarded for the most part as an energetic, progressive people; a goodly number of whom are engaged in the professions, there being as many as eighty-five colored teachers in the city.

The colored people are making a creditable showing in most of the cities of Texas. In Austin, the capital of the Lone Star state, Ralph W. Tyler, a correspondent for a prominent eastern publication, tells us that there are 11,000 Afro-Americans who own $300,000 worth of real estate and have $30,000 deposited to their credit in the banks of the city; and that their business men have invested $25,000 in such enterprises as drug stores, undertaking, printing, furniture stores, carpentry and stone contracting, painting, transfer business, blacksmithing, grocery stores and truck gardening.



RESIDENCE of Augustus Simpson, one of Riverside's prominent colored citizens. This spacious house is situated two doors from the home of the present mayor.

Thrift Is Shown by Los Angelans Who Have Moved From Southern State, Many Being Successful in Business

Los Angeles Tribune

By Eloise Bibb Thompson

The Alabama State club of colored men and women, having a membership of fifty, held its first annual picnic recently at Eagle Rock. Organized about twelve months ago this club has in it some of the most prosperous and energetic people in the city who are planning in the near future to erect for themselves a creditable clubhouse. The fact that the majority of these members own their own homes and are engaged in prosperous enterprises is not unusual, for colored Alabamans, for the most part, are noted for their thrift and industry.

The name, Alabama, meaning "a thicket cleared of trees," was taken from an Indian tribe which lived in that region before it was explored by De Soto. The gross area of this state consists of more than 52,000 square miles and has large wealth in its mineral resources including coal, iron, marble, granite, natural gas, gold, silver and copper, the two former minerals, coal and iron, being the most abundant at the present time, Alabama ranking fifth among coal producing states with an annual output of nearly 10,000,000 short tons.

938,000 Colored in State

The cotton belt of the state is situated in its central portion. Cotton and corn are the most valuable productions of this region, the cotton crop amounting to over 1,000,000 bales each year.

There are sixty-six counties in the state of Alabama containing about 2,150,000 inhabitants, 938,000 of whom are colored people. As agriculture is the chief industry of this state, the progress that the negro has made Alabama is reckoned by the success that he has achieved in farming. When the negro was given his freedom there were in all the United States only a few farms owned by colored men. At the present time the colored farmers of Alabama own 1,500,000 acres of land valued at something more than $17,000,000.

The state of Alabama, realizing the great fundamental need of increased production with a view toward improving rural life in all its phases, holds several agricultural fairs annually, in which all the people are interested. During these periods of exhibition daily demonstrations along agricultural lines are held. At the Alabama Industrial exposition convened in Montgomery a few days ago $1000 in premiums was devoted to the colored department under the directorship of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The Alabama State Fair and Exhibit association held at Montgomery a short time ago set aside a portion of the proceeds secured from "negro day" to be used as the begininng of a permanent fund out of which to erect a negro building, wherein may be displayed the extraordinary exhibits that are brought in annually by the colored farmer.

Former Slave Sets Example

In An Example of Intensive Farming in the Cotton Belt—a bulletin recently issued by the United States department of agriculture, is a record of the accomplishment of Samuel McCord of Alabama, a former slave, over seventy-five years of age, who raised in one year on two acres of land seven bales of cotton and is now striving to produce nine bales on the same land. In addition to this remarkable demonstration, he has undertaken to show what can be done by rotating crops, and is proving a great example for small farmers.

Isaac D. Martin, another colored farmer of Alabama, has recently won a prize amounting to $150 for raising 200 bushels of corn on one acre of land. The largest number of colored workmen in any one division in the country are found in the Birmingham district of Alabama.

There are more than fifty schools in this state devoted to the collegiate, normal and industrial training of its colored population, the largest of which is the Tuskegee institute, founded by Dr. Booker T. Washington, and Talladega college, established by the Congregationalists and said to be the first in the United States to introduce industrial training for the children of the freedmen. In addition to these there are hundreds of public schools having an enrollment of about 140,000 colored children.

Bank Encourages Thrift

One of the strongest Afro-American banks of the country, which does business in a five-story reinforced concrete building of its own, is the Alabama Penny Savings bank of Birmingham, which has resources amounting to something like $490,000. This bank was founded in 1890 by W. R. Pettiford, lately deceased, who observed that the large number of colored miners and millers in the vicinity of Birmingham could be induced, if encouraged, to practice thrift and habits of economy. He decided that the establishing of a bank would be the best way to bring about the desired result. From its inipiency, the Alabama Penny Savings bank has been a success. It now has branches located in three other towns of the state. There are four other negro banks in Alabama that are said to be doing a thriving business.

There are six towns and settlements in this state populated and governed entirely by colored people, the total number of whose inhabitants are about 6000. In these communities are unusual advantages for learning the best methods of farming, up-to-date churches, intelligent, progressive ministers and many good public schools with an annual session covering a period of seven and eight months.

Club Members Successful

Much that is creditable can be said of the local Alabamans, members of the above named club, prominent among whom are the following: The Rev. S. E. Edwards, founder of the club and pastor of the Second A. M. E. church, formerly of Riverside, where he was commended by one of the officials of the chamber of commerce as a man of altruistic principles; Dr. A. C. Garrott, one of the most successful dentists of the city, former clerk for a period of ten years in the pension bureau of Washington, D. C., graduate of Talladega college, Talladega, Alabama, and from the pharmaceutical and dental departments of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Katherine Barr, an energetic club woman and former graduate nurse, an alumnus of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and Providence hospital, Chicago; Homer L. Garrott, for two years serving as local police officer, also an alumnus of Talladega college, Alabama; E. S. Wells, ex-president of the Furlong Home Tract Improvement association and Miss Minnie Albritton, whose charming voice makes her a favorite in many local concerts.

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The A. M. E. Zion church, Pico and Paloma streets, was visited recently by its presiding bishop, J. S. Caldwell, D.D., who has charge over the Ohio, Kentucky, West Alabama, California and Hawaii conferences. Bishop Caldwell is visiting the coast for the purpose of regaining his health. He was prevailed upon, however, to give one lecture at the church which was enjoyed by a large gathering of representative people.

Industrious as Student

Born in North Carolina in 1861, Bishop Caldwell's educational opportunities were few until he reached the age of fifteen years, but by dint of severe application and remarkable perseverance he at length secured much training, graduating from Livingston college, North Carolina, in 1888, and later from Union Theological seminary, New York City. He was then made financial secretary of the A. M. E. Zion church, a position which he held for several years, resigning when elected bishop in 1904.

It has been said of Bishop Caldwell that "he is physically, mentally and morally one of the highest types of negro manhood. As a man of singular and exceptional executive ability, as well as a financier of his church, he has been pre-eminently successful. His reverent and fearless attitude in defense of right principles has been his dominant characteristic. With a singleness of purpose, keenly alive to the needs of his race, he has risen from obscurity and by his own labor has attained the highest position in his church."

Churches Worth $4,900,000

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion church was organized in 1796. In its general conference of last year great emphasis was placed upon the importance of having trained and efficient ministers. There are 2250 churches of this denomination whose property is valued at $4,900,000.

Prominent among the workers of this religious organization is Bishop Alexander Walters of New York City, who was the special guest of the Christian Endeavor (national association), which held its convention in Los Angeles about a year ago.